ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,924—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
17-12 9-14 12-12 7-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12 9-14 12-12 7-6
29-4 15-10 26-4 14-2	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	29-4 15-10 26-4 14-2
44-12 23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12 23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "MIRZAPORE."

THE MAIL STEAMER "MIRZAPORE" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE here on MONDAY, 12th instant, at 4 P. M. and Passengers will land at the APOLLO BUNDER.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th Dec.
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,,
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6262	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4116	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

14th Dec.	11th Jan.
28th Dec.	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELLA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 8, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 17th December, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool............ ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

LIVER AND SPLEEN MIXTURE.

PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST	Rs. 5,55.867
CAPITAL UNCALLED	Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security	Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.	Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do. do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do. do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do. do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.

STOCKED BY TREACHER & CO.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
GIESLER'S "Extra Superior Dry," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70	8	79	4
Do. do. ½	,,	40	12	45	12
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62	12	70	8
Do. do. do. ½	,,	36	4	40	12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	80	0	90	0
Do. do. ½	,,	42	8	47	12
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec.	bottles	81	8	91	8
Do. do. do. ½	,,	43	0	47	12
PERRIER, JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	60	0	67	8
Do. do. do. ½	,,	35	0	39	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	68	0	76	0
Do. do. do. ½	,,	38	8	43	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	80	0	90	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33	0	37	4
Do. do. do. ½	,,	19	12	22	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peit, City.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

14TH DECEMBER 1892.

GLOVES.

		Rs.	a.
Gent's, White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons, per pair	1	4
,, Do. do.	do.	2	0
,, Do. do. Self-Braided Backs ...	do.	2	8
,, Do. do. Best French ,,	do.	2	12
,, Do. French Grey Self and Black Braided Backs	do.	2	0

SCARVES.

The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours	...Rs. 1-8 to	1	12
Black Dress Ties	from	1	8
White Ground Fancy Bows	,,	1	12
Black Dress Bows	,,	1	12
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	,,	2	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality (Latest Shapes.) ...	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	10	8

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! — VALVOLINE — THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ...Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!

SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS, GLASSWARE, CONFECTIONERY
JEWELLERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, TOYS,
ELECTRO-PLATED, CRACKERS, 'XMAS CARDS,

BOLTON & COMPANY,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC MYSTERIES.

A COLLECTION OF
SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE EXPERIMENTS,
ILLUSTRATING
CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL
AND
OPTICAL WONDERS.
MOST INTERESTING
AND
INSTRUCTIVE.

Price Per Book, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES.

JUST OPENED
CHEAP AND GOOD.

		Rs.	a.
OPERA GLASS,	with Shades, in Brown Leather case, with Strap for carrying	17	8
Do.	with Compass, in Brown case, with Strap	18	0
Do.	with Shades, in Brown case, with Strap	16	0
Do.	Imitation Crocodile Skin, Clasp, case (Nickel Mounts) with Strap	15	0
Do.	In Black Leather case	16	0

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

A SAFE and sure remedy in Gout, Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout. It is composed of thoroughly tried remedies, recommended by Dr. Garrod, and has been highly spoken of by sufferers who have tried it.

Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES, per Bottle, Re 1.

Recommended to be taken with the Gout Mixture, the beneficial action of which they greatly assist.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ..	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS...............£8,149,829.

All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Under the Immediate Patronage and Presence of
H. E. LORD HARRIS, G. C. I. E.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
PROGRAMME.
A New Indian Opera in Two Acts,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL,"
For two Nights only.
(The Rage of London.)
CAST OF CHARACTERS:—
Punka ....The Rajah of Chutney-pore..........Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Indru..........His Son ....Mr. E. Fearnley.
Pyjama..........The Grand Vizier ....Mr. Harry Hall.
Baboo Currie...Proprietor of Nautch Troupe ....Mr. Munro.
and
Chinna Loofa...Punka's Poor Relation...Miss Vera Patey.
Suttee ....A Poor Relation ....Miss Milne.
Hollee Boobee. } Nautch Girls. { Miss Ethel Mackay.
Banyan.......... } { Miss Madie Bennett,
Kalleo .... } { Miss Williams.
and
Bumbo ....An Idol..........Mr. P. W. Willard.
Act I.—Street in the Outskirts of Chutneypore.
Act II.—Courtyard of the Rajah's Palace.
The following Dances will be introduced:—
The Indian Nautch Dance, the Turkish Skirt Dance, the Skeleton Dance Eccentrique, the French Burlesque Dance, and the Pas De Quatre.
THE WILLARD CO.'S ORCHESTRA.
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE,
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Military and Naval in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14th,—DOROTHY.
(For one Night only.)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 15th, 16th, and 17th,
MADAME FAVART,
In which "TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY,"
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss VERA PATEY.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 19th and 20th,
BOCCACCIO.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21,—PAUL JONES.
(For one Night only.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR in aid of the FUNDS of the Seamen's Institute will be held on the 16th and 17th instant at E Shed, Prince's Dock, when a large variety of articles suitable for 'Xmas Presents will be offered for sale. There will be Aquatic Sports at the Docks and a Variety Entertainment on the same day in connection with the Bazaar.

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!

Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay,
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the construction of a road from Salt Department Chowkey No. 11 to the Chandni Salt Pan at Matoonga.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing Road No. 3 at Matoonga Salt Works" will be received in the Office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m., on Monday, the 19th instant.

A sum of Rs. 200 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N.D. The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 10th December, 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 22nd day of December 1892 for the supply of Portland Cement required for sewerage and other works.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. One Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. Tenderers are requested to state in their tenders if they can supply 250 or more barrels before the 15th of January 1893. Special consideration will be given to tenderers proposing to do so.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1892, for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1893-94 as under.

SUPPLIES.

1.—Iron Castings.
2.—Road Metal.
3.—Sand Stone and Sea Sand.
4.—Petty Stores.
5.—Hardware.
6.—Timber of all Sorts.
7.—Stationery and Drawing Materials.
8.—Beef, Mutton, Bread for the Zoological Collection at the Victoria Gardens Works.
9.—Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings and Construction of Petty Works, both to include the supply of Chunam, Sand Bricks and Tiles.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Rupees Five for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Samples of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Sea Sand, Picks, Powras, and other Similar Articles may be inspected in the Municipal Office, by intending Tenderers.

No notice will be taken of Tenders for the supply of Stationery and Drawing Materials unless accompanied with samples.

The usual Deposit should be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.

The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders for Nos. 1, 5 and 9 as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th December, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of BAI EMNABAI (wife of Memon Jusub Ahmad) late of Bombay Halai Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

MEMON JUSUB AHMAD, the husband of the deceased, the sole Executor named in the will of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE.
The 9th Day of December, 1892.
MEMON JUSUB AHMAD,
Petitioner-in-Person.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN—FAIR COMPLEXION.

BEAUTY CHARM,

Preferred by the
LEADING BEAUTIES OF THE DAY.
LIKED BY
COMELY WOMEN AND LADIES OF FASHION.
The Toilet Pet of
YOUNG LADIES AND HANDSOME GIRLS.
MATRONS
Use it and recommend it.
HARMLESS TO THE SKIN AND PERFECT IN EFFECT.
The only Preparation for
Softening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a blooming and charming appearance.
Completely removes
Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the skin, Face, Neck, and Arms.
Its constant use
Makes the Skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving, Re. 1-4.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SIXTH SEASON.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER THE 15TH,
AT 9-15 P.M.
PROGRAMME:—
PART I.
SACRED SONGS AND CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
PART II.
SELECTIONS FROM "THE MESSIAH."

Tickets can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after MONDAY, the 12th DECEMBER.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

BACK BAY BATH.

THE BATH will be CLOSED to the Public from MONDAY, 19th December, until MONDAY, 2nd January, 1893, whilst various alterations and improvements are being effected. The proposed improvements include the laying of a more suitable shallow end to the Bath, in order that Ladies and Children may freely enjoy the advantages of a Sea Bath in safety and comfort.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Hony. Secretary.

GOOD MORNING!
Have you taken a Glass of
DR. HIBBARD'S
WILD CHERRY-BITTERS
This Morning?

It is excellent for all Bowel Complaints, a most delightful Stimulant, a splendid Appetizer, and an excellent Tonic. Cures nervous Weakness, General Debility, Heart troubles, Kidney and Liver Complaints and Indigestion. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS:—Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.,
Bombay,
HIBBARD MANUFACTURING CO.,
New York, America.

PERFUMES FOR INDIA.

GUL-CHAMAN BOUQUET
Is singularly sweet, fully matured, delicate, and durable to a remarkable degree, Rs. 2.

SEASON'S GLORY
Produces a delightful sweet perfume, and is peculiarly delicate and lasting, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS
Satisfies all who use it, possesses a delicate, sweet, and pleasant aroma, Rs. 2.

CHARMS OF YELLOW ROSES
Is remarkably sweet, and possesses the distinctive odour of the Flower, Rs. 2.

23, Hummum Street. } MADON, SONS & Co., } Fort. Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—All the leading brands, from Rs 25 upwards per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MALTA CIGARS.—"Semiramis," (the Genuine brand from Michael Borg, Mild, Medium and full flavoured; thoroughly conditioned. Rs. 14 per Box of 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

"SPOTTED DOGS."—Par Excellence *the* Mes Cigar, Rs. 11 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½-lb Tins. Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per Tin, respectively.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 3 upwards per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s. s. "Mirzapore," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES—For Cold Climates; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the Estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE.—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7 lbs. nett.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.
EMULSIFIED CODLIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE used and recommended by the Medical Faculties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a known specific in wasting Diseases arising through whatever cause.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food, and is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other diseases caused through defective nutrition.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is tested, analysed, and well spoken of by Professor Redwood, "The Lancet," "The Chemist and Druggist," and other Medical Faculties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE increases wonderfully flesh and weight of the body, strengthens the bones, and removes Rickets in children.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is sold everywhere at Re. 1-4 per bottle, and at
MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY CABINET.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

A Brass-bound polished Oak Cabinet, suitable for Presents, containing 61 pieces of stoutly plated on stout Metal Forks and Spoons and Ivory balance handle Knives, of the best quality, manufactured by Messrs. Geo. Butler & Co., of Sheffield. Rs. 250.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of two very valuable and desirable bungalows at Poona, near the Council Hall, on the Bund Road

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Nos. 9 and 10, Queen's Garden, near the Council Hall, Poona, on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1893, at 4 p.m., the following desirable properties situate within the limits of the Poona Cantonments.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pukka built and tiled upper storied bungalow, stables, and out buildings erected thereon, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28 Staff Lines and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, and containing 24,500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on the north by the bungalow and premises secondly described, on the south and east by the Public Road, and on the west by the boundary of the bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebhram, and which bungalow has been for sometime in the occupation of W. M. Fletcher, Esq. and is now vacant.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the pucka built bungalow, stables, well and out buildings erected thereon known as No. 27 Staff Lines, Poona, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, situate within the limits of the cantonment of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, containing 23,041 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the road adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, on the south by the premises firstly described, on the east by the boundary of the bungalow formerly No. 26, Staff Lines, and now known as "Mansfield Lodge" and No. 2 Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha, Ebhram & Co.

All the above premises are held by the vendor from Government on the usual occupancy tenancy applicable to property or their cantonment limits and subject to cantonment rule and regulations, but exempted from the rule of immediate evacuation in favor of a military officer, immediate possession will be given on completion of the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 12, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 cases Edison's electric light apparatus and tools.
1 set of billiard lamps.
A few articles of household furniture consisting of round table, sofa, ottoman camp table, iron and teakwood cots, glass door cupboard, chiffonier, pictures, &c.

Ex. s. s. Oriental.

2 cases ladies' dress materials, Christmas cards in penny, half-penny and quarter-penny packets, and 12 dos Bragg's charcoal biscuits.

On account and at risk of Essabhoy Cadurbhoy Savai—
V 826 B—1-6—6 cases Orsidue.
E C G S—3284-5 3227 28—2 cases Orsidue.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong English-built landau by Kesterton.
1 strong English-built park phaeton, with removeable coach box.
1 powerful grey Arab horse.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 extraordinary bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 24, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome F. P. black and teak wood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate full sized slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co, with balls, cues, lamps, complete, a sweet-toned grand pianoforte by Kirkman, London, Hinks lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, Bradford's A. I Vowel washing machine, Photographic apparatus with plates, rifle, large aviary, &c., the property of E. MEIFFRE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction near Jackeria Musjid, the stock in trade consisting of millinery, hosiery, flannel, cotton, woolen and silk goods, &c., &c.

GRAND SALE OF FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's Ironworks, the entire very valuable stock in trade of Mr. Ebrahimji Hasooji, furniture merchant, closing his furniture business, the same comprises complete dining-room furniture, elegant drawing-room suits of various patterns, new designed elegant chiffoniers, cabinets and wall cabinets, tables and teapoys of various designs, easy chairs, revolving top office tables, elegant and strong made almyras, elegant dressing and washhand tables, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The above furniture is well finished and made under owner's supervision by Madras workmen, and is well worth a visit.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on the 21st day of January 1893 at 4 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

LOT NO. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane containing 283 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 2.

A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT NO. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

LOT NO. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 597 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

Offers in writing for purchase of the above Lots or any of them by private contract will be received by the said Commissioners until 4 P.M. on Monday the 9th day of January 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 12, 1892.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk Piece-Goods, Pungam Silk, Vermillion, Tea, Crackers, Chinaware, Lackeredware, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, (on a day to be fixed hereafter) at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting a number of tea chests, cases and loose pieces of China silk pieces goods in variety (ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchieves, &c., punjam silk, vermillion, lackeredware, China ware, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beamscale, weights, &c., &c.

Also a number of cases of China Crackers in the Crackergodown (opposite the Prince's Dock, near the tobacco godowns).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 12, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
11 " dhooties.
2 cases white striped mulls.
2 " colored prints.
9 " lemon cambrics.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Runchordass Rowjee.

R A—4701—4—1 case white bleached tape bordered scarves, 46 by 2-11 yards. Ex. s. s. Persia.

R A—4714—87—1 case bleached doria scarves, 38 by 4-10. Ex. s. s. Eden Hall.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 12, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 232 ROBINS OF COPPRED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown at Carnac Bunder, near Victoria Dock.

By order of Mr. Jiiraj Lidjee Banajee and at the risk of whom it may concern.

Landed per Patemari "Jamnasagar" R. G.—232 Robins Coppred damaged by Sea Water.

Terms of sale.—Cash will be required at the time of sale and lots to be removed immediately.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 12, 1892.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & C.
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery, Commission Sale, Horses Bought and including Loose Box, Keeper ... Commission ... Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES, 1892.
DECEMBER 24TH, 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

FINAL ENTRANCES for ALL RACES CLOSE on the 15th instant.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

ESTATE, MAJOR-GENL. J. W. COLLINGTON DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having claims against the late JOHN WHELER COLLINGTON, late of College Villa, St. Heliers, in the Island of Jersey, a retired Major-General in the Royal Artillery, who died at College Villa aforesaid on the 11th day of January, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to George Roberts Johnston, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities, or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 19th November, 1892.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT AUDITOR on the South Indian Railway Staff will be made before the close of the current year. Remuneration Rs. 350 per mensem during the first year of service, with annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, to a maximum of Rs. 450 per mensem. The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for this post from gentlemen who have gained practical experience of the work of Railway Accounting and Auditing. Applicants should state their age and the posts they have held of a nature similar to the one applied for. Copies only of testimonials should be forwarded. Selected candidate only will be communicated with.

WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.
Trichinopoly, 25th November, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 200 OF 1887.

CASSILAL MEETHALAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kantha, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and the order dated the Twenty-first June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the Undermentioned immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and of the abovenamed Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

FIRSTLY.—All that Enam Village, called Vainai, together with the Bungalow or dwelling-house and the Garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration sub-district of Salsette Zillah, Tannah and bounded on the East by the markations of the Town of Mallar, on the West by the Malloway Village, on the western bank of the water-course running from the Kandowly River, and on the North and South by the markation of the Town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur, and other cultivators, and are now in that of the plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that Inam village, called Wadwan, together with the Cart, Mango, and other trees standing thereon, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette Zillah, Tannah, bounded on the East by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan, and the village of Ankeorlai respectively, running East and West from the top of Hillock situate on the East of an orchard, called Dharam Ran, situate in a Northerly direction with the land marks of Kusha Mallar, on the West and South by the landsmarks of Kusha Mallar, and on the North by a Cattle Passage or Gowan, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff Cassilal Mithalal and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Jamsedji, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated 24th day of October, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for Certain Works at Middle Ground Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2.—Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as Earnest-money, will be received at 12 Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

3.—The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office: Middle Colaba, 7th December, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
G. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette,*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,080
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share				...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	16	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	256
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	63
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	840
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B.B.&C.I.R. New £18 Share	...	£18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly,	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	475
Manmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	215
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	t	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	4.0
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715ex.d.
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,112½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,522½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	560xd.
Southern India	1,080	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	,,	25-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-3	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-11	
Bombay do.	,,	25-11	
English Sovereigns	,,	16-4	
Do. Drazons	,,	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	108-11	
Carolus Dollars	,,	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	222-4	
Five-Francs	,,	245	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay East Indian Association Society, 5-15 p.m., Marine Street.

Election by Graduates of two Fellows of the University.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes, Convent School, Clare Road, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; Oriental (s), Busreh ; and Imaum (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Ganges (s), from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th :—Oriental (s), for Aden ; and Arabia (s), Busreh, &c.

A FAMILY DISPUTE ABOUT JEWELLERY.—On the case of Jeeloobai against Bhimrao Atmaram and another being called on at the High Court before Mr. Justice Parsons, on Saturday last, Mr. Macpherson, counsel for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement on the ground that his client's solicitor, Mr. Merwanjee, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors for the defendant, in one of the allied suits, had intervened with a view to bring about an amicable settlement. The case was accordingly postponed until Thursday next.

THE FRERE CLUB DANCE.—Stimulated by the success which met their efforts to entertain their guests at the Rink some time ago, the members of this popular association provided a dance in the Town Hall, last Friday night. The spacious hall was beautifully garnished with large streamers of all hues, to which the interspersion of ever-greens imparted a bright appearance. A large assembly of guests tripped it sprightly on the "light fantastic toe" till the small hours of morning, and heartily enjoyed a selection of twenty-four dances, the music of which was furnished by a string band. The president, Mr. Thos. Coulson, with the assistance of Messrs. A. Blaney, W. Parrott, E. Coutts, C. Kelly, F. A. De Quadros, and Mr. Alf. G. Roberts, the honorary secretary, were indefatigable in their efforts to introduce and entertain the guests, who pronounced the dance an unqualified success.

A RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Ameer Mahomed, a victoria-driver, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustur, with driving his conveyance in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human safety, and thereby causing hurt to Hassim Pokati, a lad about eight years of age. The lad was playing in the street in front of his house with several other boys on Friday evening, when he was knocked down and run over by the victoria, which was being driven by the accused at a furious speed. The accused did not call out to the boys to move aside. The lad was seriously injured, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the lad was pushed by some other boys, and he fell down in front of the victoria, and one of the wheels passed over his body. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, and ordered Rs. 15 to be paid to the lad out of the fine.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of November, 1892. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 15 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Special Line	Down		1	I 672357
Green Line	Down		½	C457154
Rs. 10 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line	Up	2	C346953
Green	,,	,,	,,	C558840
,,	,,	Down	,,	C515329
Special	,,	,,	1	I 600883
,,	,,	Up	,,	H213760
Yellow	,,	Down	,,	F406576
Green	,,	,,	1	F361466
,,	,,	,,	,,	F328474
Brown	,,	,,	,,	E972107
,,	,,	,,	,,	E958478
Lavender	,,	,,	,,	E017421
,,	,,	Up	½	C410450
Special	,,	,,	,,	D174139
,,	,,	,,	,,	D129480
Red	,,	,,	,,	C090058

RETURN VISIT.—His Excellency the Governor paid a return visit to his Highness Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, on Saturday morning. Shortly after 8 a.m., a deputation, consisting of Mr. Chotalal, Sir Nidhis, Mr. Laljibhai, his Highness's Private Secretary, and Mr. Oosman Jamal, waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Malabar Point, to take his Excellency to "Eden Hall," the Thakore Saheb's residence. His Excellency, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp and the above deputation, left Government House at 8-45 a.m., and arrived at the Thakore Saheb's residence at 9 a.m. On alighting from the carriage his Excellency was received by his Highness the Thakore Saheb, and was conducted to a seat in the Durbar room on his Highness's right hand. On the Thakore Saheb's left hand were seated his Excellency's Aide-de-Camp, who was acting as Political Officer, and the Thakore Saheb's principal officers. On the right hand of his Excellency were seated his Highness's Secretaries and Mr. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government. After his Excellency took his seat Dr. Narottamdas Indraji Vaishrav, M.B., B.S., Durham, the medical adviser to his Highness, was introduced to his Excellency personally. Afterwards his Highness the Thakore Saheb distributed "pan, attar," and garlands to his Excellency the Governor and other officials. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the arrival and departure of his Excellency the Governor.

THE LATE MR. HURKISANDASS BRIJLAL PAREKH MEMORIAL FUND.—A Surat correspondent writes.—The late Hurkisandass Brijlal Parekh, Head Master of the Budhivardhak School, whose death has been recently announced by the vernacular papers, was a young man thirty-seven years, a native of Rander, near Surat, and a respectable member of the Dasha Bania caste. That he was a trusted and faithful servant of Government and was held in high esteem by his superiors and other educational authorities, can be seen from the closing of not only all the Municipal primary schools, but also some of the private schools, numbering, about 40. A meeting was also convened by the Teachers' Association, in which the deceased took an active part, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Varajrai S. Desai, B. A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Gujerati Schools, when Rao Saheb Desai and his colleague Rao Saheb Taki, Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, spoke in laudatory terms about the deceased gentleman. It was also resolved at this meeting to send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased, and to open a subscription to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Hurkissondas, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Pranjiwandas, Kahandas, Gulabdass and Hormusjee Kharsedjee Dhabar, was formed for the purpose. The fund raised by this time amounts to about Rs. 250, and any sum forwarded will be thankfully received. Last Thursday was the last day of the *Othamna* ceremony when many friends of the deceased paid a condolence visit to the family of the late Mr. Hurkisandas. Telegrams and letters of sympathy were also received from Professer Manilal N. Dwivedi, and Chaganlal H. Pandya, formerly Deputy Educational Inspectors, Bombay, and other friends. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, and a son only two years old.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfec.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

ACCORDING to an apparently authoritative communication to the *Odesski Listock*, there are at present upwards of 10,000 Russo-Jewish refugees in Constantinople, the majority of whom are in extremely straitened circumstances. These are Jews who became Turkish subjects whilst still domiciled in Russia, and came therefore under the expulsory edict against foreign Hebrews. The Turkish authorities did not object to their landing at Constantinople, but now they are ordered to locate themselves in certain parts of Asia Minor. Under these deplorable circumstances, says the *Listock*, many of these unhappy refugees are constrained to apostatise, no fewer than sixty-five of their number having within ten days dopted the Lutheran faith.

PERSONATING A NAWAB.

AT the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the hearing of the case brought against Chutterbhooj Callianjee and Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Panday, by Bhao Mungesh Wagle, a salesman in the service of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., for cheating by personation in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000, under circumstances already reported, was resumed. Mr. Brown, solicitor, prosecuted ; Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, defended the first, and Mr. Yorke Smith, the second accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson, complainant said he had been in the service of Messrs. John Fleming and Co., for a period of about twelve years as a salesman of piece-goods on a salary of Rs. 50, from which sum he had been promoted to Rs. 175 a month. It was necessary that a salesman should have business qualities. The information he filed was not drafted by him, but by a counsel's clerk, and complainant did not dictate it. The sum of Rs. 1,000 was handed over on Saturday, October 15 to the first accused who passed a receipt for it. When the accused was asked for a receipt, complainant told him he did not have the Rs. 500 as required. That day the accused denied the receipt of Rs. 1,000, and his denial convinced complainant that accused was "a swindler and a cheat." No steps were taken by complainant for the accused's arrest since he wished to take advice about the matter, and a pleader advised him to file an information. The accused could have left Bombay if they chose. Chutterbhooj Callianjee was a stranger to witness, and witness never went to the house of the first accused before the 15th of Oct. to get the Rs. 12,000, the price for the ten carriages ordered, or any portion of that amount. Witness did so before that date, expecting to see the Nawab and to get the Rs. 5,000 for the carriages that were got ready. The Rs. 5,000 were to be got for the three carriages that were ready. The state carriage was in a perfect condition excepting the lining. In witness's information, it was stated that the Rs. 1,200 were for readymade carriages and for others that were to be built. The bargain between witness and the accused was to be completed by either the 1st or 2nd of October last. Witness never thought or dreamt of making money by speculation, or by any similar method. He was content to make it by his salary as salesman, and remembered Miss Van Tassel, the lady balloonist, as he had assisted her pecuniarily. He was to advance her money and to share the profits, by virtue of an agreement to that effect. Witness promised to advance her Rs. 2,000 and to accept a quarter of the earnings she might make by her ascents. There was a long correspondence respecting the affair, and the "My dear George" figuring in that correspondence was the business manager of the lady aeronaut. The agreement was dated December 4, 1891, and witness was unable yet to get back the Rs. 2,000. He still had hopes of getting it back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Yorke Smith, complainant said the second accused came to him to sell a second-hand carriage. He was not disguised, but was dressed as a Parsee. About an hour elapsed between the time the Nawab left the first accused's house in Anandrao Rishi's Oart, and the arrival of the second accused there, who appeared in response to his having been sent for. Witness was glad to effect a purchase of three second-hand carriages for Rs. 1,500 only, as it would have proved a profitable purchase for him to make. The Rs. 500 earnest-money for the purchase of the carriages was to be paid to Shapoorjee Framjee Patel, the master of the first accused, who was to pass a receipt for the same. Witness had not been very intimate, but only an intimate friend of Miss Van Tassel, and he was not aware of the fact that she was living with Mrs. Hussey, near the Marine Lines, during the latter half of the year 1891. Witness had addressed and received several letters from Miss Van Tassel, and after the signing of the agreement, that lady went to Bhooj, where she got into monetary difficulties. Witness was not aware whether the Rao of Kutch had presented her with Rs. 500 to enable her to come to Bombay. But he saw her twice after her return from Bhooj, in December, 1891. She stopped in Temple Bar during the month of December, where witness had refreshments and wine on several occasions. When Miss Van Tassel left Bombay in January, 1892, witness's agent accompanied her to protect his interests. He was not dissatisfied with Miss Van Tassel for making no ascents, and did not instruct his agent to sell her stock-in-trade, and send him the proceeds. Witness had never seen Michael Hussey, and the second accused had not been introduced to him by Miss Van Tassel. Witness knew Miss Van Tassel got Rs. 500 at Bhooj. It was not true he was friendly with the second accused, and persuaded him not to advance the money to Miss Van Tassel. Witness never took Mrs. Hussey to the theatre. Witness was a reformer, and frequented hotels in Bombay for refreshments. He was not a strict Hindoo as regarded meals. Witness knew Bhandara, who may have been in court when he filed his information. Witness was very anxious to get his money back, but did not press Miss Van Tassel for it, and never considered about its being safe or not with her. Witness never expressed a desire to be paid off. Miss Van Tassel asked him in one letter what he would take for his claim, and he was annoyed with her tone in asking for a copy of the agreement so soon after receiving the money, and thought her ungrateful for it. Witness would have been very glad to have been paid off, and never asked her from whom she hoped to get the money. Witness did not afterwards tell Miss Van Tassel that he would be satisfied to leave the money that had been advanced outstanding with her.

The case was again adjourned till Tuesday, 20th instant.

A DISTURBANCE IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

ON Saturday afternoon, a disturbance was created in the Small Causes Court by a number of mill-hands, who assaulted Mr. Pherozshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, manager of the Sassoon Mills, and Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee, a time-keeper, employed in the same mill. It appeared that Ganpat Shivram and other operatives of the Sassoon Mill had struck work sometime ago in consequence of a reduction in their wages. The mill-hands said that formerly they got five pies per one *seer* of yarn produced in the mill. In July last, some new machinery was brought in the mill, and consequently the product of yarn increased. The manager, therefore, reduced the rate from five pies to four pies and a half. Ganput Shivram brought a suit for the recovery of Rs. 15, on the ground that, when the reduction was effected, they were not given due notice by the manager, who, on the other hand, stated that notices were posted on the wall in every room. The case was heard by Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, who after hearing the evidence, decided the suit against the plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Bowen, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, while Mr. Brown represented the defendant.

After the case had been decided, the parties left the Court and as Mr. Pherozshah came out of the compound about 400 mill-hands, who were awaiting in the compound to learn the result, collected round Mr. Pherozshah and threw stones at him freely. He received a wound on his neck. He tried to pacify the mill-hands, but in vain. He then turned back, and went to his Honour, and complained of the rude conduct of the mill-hands, who were greatly excited. The police were sent for, and Inspector Stanford arrived on the scene, and arrested the ring-leaders of the mob. Meanwhile, the Parsee time-keeper of the mill, who, on seeing the mill-hands assaulting Mr. Pherozshah, had run to Dhobi Talao Police station to fetch the police, was attacked by several mill-hands, who belaboured him severely. When the police arrested the ring-leaders, the others took to their heels, and the crowd soon dispersed. Those, who have been arrested will be placed to-day before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	3	22 p.m.	20	29
Teheran	11	5	7 p.m.	..	14
Suez	11	12	5 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 11th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	0	3
,, Kurrachee	...	19	0	1
,, Madras	...	28	0	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 10.

10 p.m.	73·7

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·3

PARSEE "MARRIAGE-MONEY."

MR. K. N. KABRAJI has undertaken to lead a crusade against the pernicious custom, which has within the past few years crept into the Parsee society, the unmarried young men of which make the payment of a large sum of money to them by the bride's parents a condition precedent to matrimony. With the object of establishing a society to fight this new-fangled social evil, Mr. Kabraji invited the opinions of the educated members of his community, and has collected a large number of written opinions in favour of the proposal, which will be considered before a public meeting of Parsees to be held next Monday, at the Framji Cowasjee Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit. Among the opinions elicited by Mr. Kabraji is one given by Mr. Ardassir Framjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors of the High Court, which intelligently reviews in all its bearings the question at present exercising the Parsee mind in Bombay. Mr. Ardasir says in his reply to Mr. Kabraji :—

"I have received the circular letter of the 20th inst., in which you invite an expression of opinion as to the advisability of forming a society for a continued and organized agitation against the practice of a portion of the youth of our community seeking to turn the occasion of marriage into a source of mercenary gain to themselves. While fully recognizing the excellence of your motives and the nature of the efforts you have been making for the suppression of the evil, permit me to observe that the public whose co-operation is desired will not unreasonably, I think, require, before taking any definitive action, to have placed before them the data of facts and figures showing the extent of the evil and its tendency. Speaking for myself, but with the full sense of inadequate attention to the course of the discussion there has been on the subject, I am inclined to think that the evil has not exceded, or threatens to exceed, the limit to which social evils of the kind exist, and will, I fear, continue to exist, in communities progressive enough to include among their activities the pursuit of wealth, position, and worldly distinction. These activities have in their result found no stinted recognition and encouragement even at the hands of those who now stand aghast at what they conceive to be the developments of what they applauded. The result has been a great amount of needless uneasiness at certain tendencies observable in the community—tendencies which all communities, not purely theocratic or stagnant, have always developed, but which cannot be destroyed for the simple reason that they are the outcome of other and more general tendencies and pursuits which make the communities what they are and what they prefer to be. I am not aware that there has been any serious falling off in the percentage of marriage in our community or that there is a growing disinclination among the middle class, the back-bone of a society, and I believe that in the great majority of middle-class marriages the mercenary consideration you complain of is absent. The evil seems to have a very limited range and seems to be confined to those who, owing to personal accomplishments or social connections, are sought after by over-anxious parents of grown-up girls. It is this competition for eligible men believed to be able to do well in life, which lies at the root of the evil. It is not, perhaps, in human nature when competing offers are received by young men that they should from a sense of ethical propriety waive the higher for the lesser prize. In any scheme, therefore, which may be formed in the direction desired by you, the repression of this over-anxiety and competition should form one of the foremost objects to be aimed at. The tendencies are part of the price we have to pay for the relatively larger good which progress connotes and are analogous in the material sphere to the insanitary products of a thriving city. But there need be no fear, I think, of any untoward tendencies of the kind undermining the moral health of the community at large, so long as the community is capable (as ours has shown itself to be) of being sufficiently vigilant through its leaders in the Press and elsewhere. It would be as impossible to root out moral, as it is to root out physical, disease ; but the former can be minimised, as can be the latter, by circumscribing and neutralising its action by keeping up in the parts affected the circulation of healthy opinion. Such an opinion you have been instrumental in arousing now and again, and one of the signs of the morally healthy condition of our community is the response which it has given to your calls. If, therefore, moral, as do physical, evils grow by apathy, there is reason to believe that the proposal made by you may serve a good purpose by keeping the social conscience alert. It may sustain many a halting resolution and abash many a mercenary inclination. You cannot, of course, hope for much, and there will be long stretches of inactive somnolence on the part of the proposed society for want of actual and needful work ; but when the occasions arise the action of the society may be expected to tell. The opinion and practice of the leading section of a community generally gives to it its moral tone, and if a society can be organised, comprising the leading members of our community with the avowed object of repressing the evil, the consciousness of their disesteem must in many cases act as a deterrent. The scope of the society may be enlarged as occasions may require. Indeed, it may become necessary to do so in view of the many social shortcomings to which attention has been recently drawn, and in view of the necessity of sufficient materials for its activity. I am aware that, in the unavoidable dimness, in their inception of all projects not having material gain for their object, your suggestion will not receive that support you may desire. A moral censorship at this time of the day is believed to be impracticable. But those who, in view of the rampant individualism of the age, hold that opinion may remember and reflect that moral censorship was, during the whole of the great Roman Republic and during half the Roman Empire, one of their most cherished and effective institutions, striving to preserve by its decrees social purity under penalties which held even Senators in awe. The society you wish to form would, at any rate, be evidence of the existence of communal sentiment and the capacity of communal action and would be some check to those breaches of social decorum which have come to be tolerated in our community under the glamour of worldly success and over-weening pretentiousness.

PARSEE CRICKET.

ON Saturday evening, Dr. Blaney presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. Manockji Cawasji Patel, on Parsee cricket and the future social and political conditions of India as influenced by cricket. There was a large audience. Dr. Blaney, in introducing the lecturer, said that he himself was an admirer of cricket, and thirty or forty years ago he played cricket when he got time to do so. Recently while on leave at Mahableshwar, he had the pleasure of playing cricket with Parsee boys. After explaining the advantages of playing cricket, the chairman called upon the lecturer to deliver his lecture. Mr. Patel, in the course of a long and interesting discourse, gave the history of the past and present play of cricket amongst the Parsees. As decendants of the ancient Iranians the Parsees inherited the predilection for cricket, which to their forefathers was not unknown. The first Parsee Cricket Club was established in 1855, and since the European Gymkhana was brought into existence cricket matches were annually played between the Parsees and the European Gymkhana, and till the year 1886 the Parsees were known to be successful over their European rivals. Since that time the Parsees have greatly improved and have attained success over the Europeans in subsequent matches. The cricket game has made the relations between Europeans and Natives very cordial. The lecturer dwelt at great length upon the levelling influence of cricket, remarking that recently H. E. Lord Harris took part in a match with a mixed team of natives, and thereby showed his earnest desire to promote the physical welfare of those over whom he had been called upon to rule. The game of cricket formed the chief link between the rulers and the ruled, and indeed it promised to be one of the most powerful levers for a free and healthy intercourse between the natives and the Anglo-Indians. It promised to sweep away those artificial distinctions, which had hitherto kept them asunder like two hostile armies. He concluded his remarks by quoting the words of General Brackenbury who was surprised to see that on the rolls of the Sind Volunteer Corps they had not got a number of Parsees who were manly fellows as shown by their success at cricket and other games.

Mr. Pavri, the well-known Parsee cricketer, said that the Parsees owed their present excellent position in cricket to their European brethren, and he concluded by saying that the Parsees must feel thankful to the various European gymkhanas in India for the encouragement they gave to the Parsees in cricket. A cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, FARRINGDON ROAD, London, England.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR POOR PARSEES.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presided at a large meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, held near the railway overbridge, at Falkland Road, to witness the ceremony in connection with the opening of the fifth block of buildings constructed for the use of poor Parsees. The first four blocks were opened some time ago, and the fifth, bearing the name of Bai Awabai Cowasjee Bejonjee Karanee, was declared open yesterday, when the principal members of the community were present.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by Professor Cursetjee Muncherjee Kateleo, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., the honorary secretary of the Fund, read a report on the work of the managing committee since the last block of buildings was opened. About twenty-eight families, consisting of 109 persons, resided in four of the blocks, namely, seven families in the Bode block ; eight families in the block built from subscriptions by members of the Parsee community ; three families in the Powala block ; and ten families in the Allbless block. Four of the occupants of the buildings were clerks ; two cooks ; five carpenters ; twelve poor widows ; one actor ; and four miscellaneous workmen. That the buildings formed healthy residences was shown by the fact, that during the last three years only two deaths had occurred within the blocks. During the year a sum of Rs. 33,576 was contributed to the fund by charitably-disposed Parsees. The balance in hand was Rs. 32,277-9-0. The block opened yesterday was built at the expense of Bai Awabai, widow of Mr. Cawasjee Byramjee Karani and daughter of the late Mr. Eduljee Framjee Allbless, who contributed Rs. 24,500 for the purpose. It contains fourteen rooms affording accommodation to thirteen poor families.

The secretary's account was followed by a hymn, chanted by Parsee ladies, after which the chairman, at the request of the secretary, who handed him a key, went and opened the new block of buildings. A hymn was then chanted by a number of ladies, who invoked a blessing upon the building.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, said the present was the second block built by a member of the Allbless family. The large-hearted philanthropist, the late Mr. Peabody, had spent enormous sums of money for building cheap quarters for the poor; and the Parsees had begun in a small way in the same direction. The chairman hoped, however, that the interest felt in these cheap buildings for the poor would increase and extend ; and that similar buildings would be constructed, in accordance to the hint he had thrown out on a previous occasion, in localities chiefly inhabited by Parsees, so that the poor occupants, besides the advantage of cheap rents, might have opportunities of earning something for work done in the houses of their more fortunate co-religionists. The chairman was gratified that his suggestion in the matter had been taken up practically by Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, who had contributed a munificent sum of money in providing such a building for the accommodation of fifty families in the Fort. The chairman intimated that the committee of this fund would be glad to take up, if requested, the management of similar buildings raised in populated Parsee quarters. The chairman thanked Mr. M. C. Murzban, the honorary secretary of the fund, in the name of the whole Parsee community, for his zealous and disinterested labours in promoting the object of the fund ; and publicly congratulated Mr. Murzban on his appointment to the responsible post of Executive Engineer to the Municipality, expressing his conviction that it was an appointment at which the entire native community rejoiced. (Applause.)

A number of Parsee ladies then proceeded to the main door of the building and sang a song appropriate to the inauguration ceremony. On the motion of Mr. Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgur, thanks were voted to the chairman, who made a suitable acknowledgment. The proceedings terminated with the singing of a few bars of the National Anthem in Gujeratee, the whole assembly standing.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

IN order that the programme for the second day's gun target practice could be fully gone through, both companies of the Volunteer Artillery paraded at the Municipal Offices at 3-15 p.m., on Saturday evening, and, after being told off in gun detachments, proceeded to Pilot Bunder, to resume the practice, which consisted of 5 plugged and 8 filled shells from the 40-pounders, and 2 plugged and 10 filled shells from the 6-3" Howitzer. The targets were anchored at a distance of between 1,800 and 2,200 yards. Sergeant-Major Beckerleg and Sergeant Pinder were on the 40-pounders, while Sergeant Marsland was on the Howitzer, the latter detachment being relieved, when half the practice had been gone through, by another detachment under Sergeant Hyde. The shooting from all the guns was very fair, and, although the tubs were not hit, a larger object would have fared badly.

After the practice the parade were conveyed back to the Apollo Bunder by launch where, before being dismissed, Lieutenant Barrow informed them that the new head-quarters for No. 2 Company had been given over to the Corps and were now open.

Major Roughton, Captain Leslie, Lieutenant J. Sanders Slater, and Lieutenants Barrow, Pennie, and Robertson, were the officers on parade.

The following are the scores made in the 4th spoon competition :—

	Points.
Sergt D A Pinder	20*a*
Corpl F. J. Taylor	19*b*
Sergt-Instr Owens	18*b*
Gr A Bond	17*b*
Sergt-Major Beckerleg	15*b*
Gr Blodwell	13
Gr Heskith	12
Gr Traylen	11
Sergt-Instr Landless	9
Gr Martin	8
Gr Haufton	8
Gr Geddes	8
Gr Penton	7
Bombr A C Smith	2

a Winner of spoon.

b Handicapped four points.

This week's competition will be at the 400 yards distance with a competition on Friday at the 200 yards range.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SPOON Competitions were held at Coorla on Friday, and Saturday, the attendance at each being very good, and some very fair scores made. The canvas targets are now all in working order and give general satisfaction ; each shot being marked on the target by a dis assists very much towards correct marking.

The following are the scores :—

(Friday).

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corpl J A McKinnon, B V Rifles	32	27	59*
Cr-Sergt E Sands, B V Rifles	30	25	55
Sergt J E Kees, B V Rifles	31	23	54
Cr-Sergt H Black, B V Rifles	28	24	52
Vol W B Warner, B V Rifles	26	24	50
Lieut F W English, B V Rifles	26	24	50
Sergt W G Nicoll, B V Rifles	29	21	50
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	25	20	45
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, B V Rifles	27	17	44
Vol E Chitts, B V Rifles	19	18	37
Trooper E Stubbs, B L Horse	17	13	30
Corpl J J D Souza, B V Rifles	19	11	30
Vol H Row, B V Rifles	7	17	24
Lieut T W English, B V Rifles	24	retired	24
Sergt C B Robinson, B V Rifles	21	retired	21

* Handicapped 4 points : winner of Spoon

(Saturday).

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	28	25	53*
Leading Leaman J Cox, Royal Navy	31	21	52†
P O I: J Deighton, Royal Navy	22	26	48
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	26	21	47
Corp G Elliot, Royal Marine Light Infantry	25	21	46
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	25	21	46
A B H Griffiths, Royal Navy	19	25	44
Torpedo Instr W H West, Royal Navy	22	21	43
Corpl A C Scott, G I P Ry Vols	26	14	40
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	27	11	38
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	7	15	22
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	9	7	16

* Handicapped 4 Points. † Winner of Spoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	2	1	...	21	26
B ,,	...	...	2	...	2	...	9	13
C ,,	...	1	1	...	4	...	14	20
D ,,	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	14
E ,,	...	...	1	1	2	...	22	26
F ,,	...	...	1	1	2	...	16	20
G ,,	1	1	...	...	3	1	34	42
H } Cadets	...	...	...	...	2	4	24	30
I } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	3	3	7	8	17	5	193	236

The following officers were on parade, *viz.* :—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, A-D-C ; Majors H A Aoworth and T. W. C. Leatham (Adjutant) ; Capts J P Baird ; F Place and J W Smith ; Lieuts T M English ; F W English ; D J Sharp ; J H Ferneaux ; and S Tomlinson ; 2nd-Lieuts R Snell and C C James.

RESULT OF THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous Examination of the Bombay University was declared on Saturday. Out of 782 candidates who presented themselves for the examination, 240 were declared to have successfully passed. Jehangir Cursetjee Dadachanji has been awarded the Hughling's Prize, while Mahadeo Malar Joshi has obtained the Vinaek Jaganath Sunkersett Prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

FIRST CLASS.—Paranjpe, Raghunath Purshottam.

SECOND CLASS.—Agashe, Sankar Balvant ; Apte, Chintaman Raghunath ; Apte, Sittaram Vishnu ; Athavale, Keshav Vihal ; Bahulkar, Balkrishna Ganesh ; Bharucha, Sorab Maneksha ; Chhaya, Ichhashankar Jayashankar ; Coachbuilder, Framji Kharshedji ; Dadachandji, Jehangir Kharshedji ; Dalvi, Dattaram Ganpatrao ; Dastur, Jamasp Firoz ; Date, Hari Vishnu ; Desmukh, Chintaman Ganesh ; Deshpande, Kondo Sitaram ; Godbole, Narayan Krishna ; Gonsalves, Victorino A. G. ; Joshi, Mahadev Malhar ; Kapadia, Dinshah Dorabji ; Kapadia, Jehangir Hormasji ; Kapadia, Navnitlal Narsidas ; Navalkar, Moreshwar Narayan ; Parvate, Govind Krishna ; Pradhan, Govind Balvant ; Rodrigues, Francis E. H. ; Samant, Jagannath Atmaram ; Sanjana, Byramji Navroji ; Sathe, Shankar Gopal ; Sahani, Gurdasing Jotesing ; Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas ; Tipnis, Lakhaman Balkrishna ; Vakil, Manekbai Ardasir ; and Wadia, Kaikhasru Hormasji.

PASS.—Advani, Chainrai Bulchand ; Advani, Chandiram Thakurdas; Advani, Himatsing Khemsing, Advani Parmanand Asandas; Agarkar, Ramrao Narayan ; Akat, Dinkar Papu ; Altekar, Sadashiv Khando ; Apte, Lakshman Moreshwar ; Arya, Manilal Motilal ; Bagal, Khando Gopal ; Bagli, Temulji Pallonji ; Bagve, Narayan Ramchandra ; Baldev, Devshi Jutha ; Bana, Framji Rastamji ; Bandarwala, Kuvarji Navroji ; Banshah, Navroji Sorabji ; Bapat, Narayan Vishnu ; Bapat, Vaman Viswanath ; Barde, Shankar Ganesh ; Bedarkar, Narayan Malhar ; Betigeri, Rango Venkatesh ; Bhadbhade, Shankar Ganesh ; Bhandari, Dinshah Dorabji ; Bhavnani, Parmanand Asudmal ; Bhide, Narayan Balwant ; Bhojwani, Lilaram Gidumal ; Bhopatkar, Bhaskar Balwant ; Billimoria, Hormasji Navroji ; Billimoria, Phirojshah Nasarwanji ; Birdy, Rastamji Merwanji ; Brahme, Kashinath Bhikaji ; Buch, Dolatram Vajeram ; Chandiramani, Vastiram Dialmal ; Chhatrapati, Dhirajlal Narsilal ; Chhaya, Balwantrai Vajeshankar ; Chinai, Dhanjibhai Kavasji ; Chandrachud, Narso Balkrishna ; Chiplunkar, Ganpat Bhawoo ; Chitnis, Ramchandra Yeshwant ; Coutinho, Francis Xavier ; Cooper, Dhanjishah Dossabhai ; Dabholkar, Purshottam Ramchandra ; Dadybarjor, Sorabji Barjorji ; DeAndrade, Miguel J. P. ; Desai, Abhechand Govindji ; Desai, Chunilal Maganlal ; Desai, Gulabbhai Kuvarji ; Desai, Kashandas Lallubhai ; Desai, Makundrai Ranchondrai ; Desai, Manilal Ambelal ; Desai, Narsinha Shrinivas ; Desai, Ramchandra Pandurang ; Desai, Ratanji Ranchodji ; Deshmukh, Ramchandra Lakshman ; Deshpande, Raghunath Nanaji ; Deshpande, Vasudev Ganesh ; Engineer, Ambalal Motiram ; Engineer, Kekobad Dinshah ; Gadgil, Mahadev Keshav; Gadgit Shambhu Ganesh ; Gadre, Ganesh Narshinh ; Gaikawad, Jaywant Raoji ; Gharda, Nasarvanji Dinshah ; Gharpure, Jagannath Raghunath ; Ghate, Dattatraya Kondo ; Ghoda, Motilal Ravishankar ; Godbole, Gopal Sadashiv ; Godbole Narayan Ramchandra ; Godbole, Purshotam Kashinath ; Gokhale, Gangadhar Gopal ; Gokhale, Hari Krishna ; Gorakshakar, Ramrao Nanaji ; Gupte, Shankar Appaji ; Harianvala, Kadabhai Jivanji ; Hasabnis, Maruti Keshav ; Hildreth, Arnold E. ; Hivargaokar, Balwant Ramchandra ; Jagtiani, Hotchand Dialmal ; Joglekar, Bhickaji Mahadev ; Joshi, Bhimji Vaijnath ; Joshi, Ganesh Udhav ; Joshi, Narhar Ramchandra ; Joshi, Nilkanth Lakshman ; Joshi Sakaram Vaman ; Joshi, Vaman Ramchandra ; Joshi, Vinayak Ganesh ; Joshipara, Himmatlal Narsingdas ; Kadri, Jalaludin Syedmiya : Kalyanpur, Shripad Venkatesh ; Kamat, Subrao P. ; Kanga, Ardasir Byramji ; Karani, Barjorji Phirojshah ; Karandikar, Sadashiv Raghunath ; Karugppikar, Vaman Shankar ; Karnik, Govind Vaman ; Kashikar, Ramchandra Govind ; Katti, Annachharya Kattachharya ; Kelkar, Balkrishna Ganesh ; Kelkar Vaman Vithal ; Khandkar, Narayan Hari ; Karegat, Erackshah Nanabhai ; Kolatti, Vasudev Venkatesh ; Kothare, Raghunandan Nanu ; Kulkarni, Lakshman Khanderao ; Kulkarni Parshram Krishna ; Kurne, Vishnu Sittaram ; Lala, Mulchand Gianchand ; Law, Kaikhasru Pestanji ; Limaye, Hari Govind ; MacCabe, Dallas Alfred ; Macnee, Henri Richard ; Madan Ratanji Merwanji ; Mahishi, Ramchandra Mahadev ; Malkhani, Khanchand Javersing ; Masani, Hormasji Mernosji ; Masani, Jamshedji Navroji ; Masalavala, Ardasir Anderji ; Master, Nagindas Tribhovandas ; Matani, Mathurdas Kanji ; Mehta, Amritlal Talakshi ; Mehta, Champaklal Lalbhai ; Mehta, Dolatrai Sakarlal ; Mehta, Jahangier Phirojshah; Mehta, Maneklal Lalubhai ; Mehta, Ramprasad Maganlal ; Mehta, Revashankar Anupchand ; Mehta, Shambhuprasad Shivprasad ; Mulla, Sorabji Fardudji ; Merchant, Abdulkarim Noormahomed ; Mesman, Bamanji Pestanji ; Mistri, Bamanji Kavasji ; Mistri, Merwanji Manekji ; Mistri, Temulji Jamasji ; Modi, Keshavlal Premchand ; Mone, Vinayak Moroba ; Mullan Feroze, Feroze Barjorji ; Motivala, Byramji Dossabhai ; Motivala, Meherji Barjorji ; Mulla, Hormasji Dadabhai ; Munshi, Chandravadan Rammikram ; Nabar, Vasudev Narayan ; Nagrani, Thakurdas Nariandas ; Nanavati, Manilal Keshavlal ; Nanavati, Jehangir Dadabhai ; Nariman, Phirojshah Dorabji ; Nazareth, Julius ; Oka, Ramkrishna Ballaji ; Palekar, Narayan Vinayak ; Pandia, Devshankar Monji ; Pandit, Keshev Ghanasham ; Pangarkar, Lakshman Ramchandra ; Parghi, Mahendrarai Vithalrai ; Patel, Jehangier Rastamji ; Patwardhun, Dattatraya Mahadev ; Perur, Ramchandra Narsinha ; Phadake, Ganesh Govind ; Potnis, Anant Mahadev ; Prabhu, Govind Sitaram ; Pradhan, Vithal Ganesh ; Pundlik, Krishnaji Govind ; Purohit, Hari Nilkanth ; Rajadhyaksha, Nanabhai Krishnarao ; Rana, Sardarsing Ravabhai ; Rajpara, Kuberdas Khimji ; Rege, Narhar Atmaram ; Reshamvala, Narandas Shankarlal ; Rindani, Prataprai Udayshankar ; Sabnis, Bhaskar Dattatraya ; Sabnis, Shantaram Bhagvant ; Saldanha, Charles De ; Sanjana, Rastamji Edalji ; Sankalia, Dhirajlal Varajdas ; Sathe, Gopal Krishna ; Sathe, Ramchandra Abaji ; Satta, Bhagwandas Kasidas ; Sattavala, Narsilal Motilal ; Sawant, Jivaji Raghoji ; Servai, Ardesir Edalji ; Shastri, Motilal Chandrashankar ; Shet, Maganlal Bhukhandas ; Shikhare, Vasudev Vaman ; Shilat, Vishnu Ramchandra ; Shingne, Padmanabh Bhaskar ; Soares, Sylvestre ; Sodah, Manaklal Tulsidas ; Talathi, Hargovind Lalloobhai; Talcherkar, Harischandra Atmaram ; Tarkhad, Dinanath Atmaram ; Telang, Dattatraya Anant ; Thakur, Gopal Ganesh ; Thakur, Motilal Sakarlal ; Thakur, Prabhuram Devkrishna ; Tile, Mahadev Venayak ; Tipnis, Balkrishna Yeshwant ; Trilokekar, Moreshwar Sakarji ; Trilokekar, Shamrao Sakharam; Trivedi, Manishankar Rajaram ; Underwood, Maud Ereeman ; Unvala, Hormasji Jamshedji ; Unvala, Jehangier Rastamji ; Vachha, Barjorji Edalji; Vachha, Bezonji Edalji; Vachha, Rastamji Bezonji ; Vad, Vithal Chimnaji ; Vaidya, Anant Sakharam ; Vakil, Pestonshah Nasarvanji ; and Vasnani, Thanvardas Dayaram.

GOA NEWS.

THE mixed committee now sitting in Goa to settle the claims of the salt-pans proprietors for compensation will finish its work by the 20th instant.—His Excellency the Governor-General has resolved not to read any newspaper published in Goa. In accordance with this resolution all the newspapers addressed to his Excellency will be returned to the senders with the intimation that his Excellency does not wish to read them.—A committee of ten members, having the Count of Ribandar as president, and Mr. Ismael Gracias as secretary, has been appointed to represent Portuguese India at the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace, at Oporto, in July, 1893.—The Municipal Corporation of Bardez has been dissolved and a Committee appointed to manage Municipal affairs ; but the old Corporation, on the plea of illegality, does not intend to give over charge. The Government broke open the Municipal Hall. In the Municipal coffers only 3½ pice were found and the treasurer, being called upon to put in the balance, has asked six days' time, which has been granted him.—His Excellency the Governor-General has doubled the guards on his palace, considering his life to be in danger.

MR. MIDDLETON, who has lately been travelling in Morocco, has returned to London, where he is astonishing his friends by the relation of some marvellous feats of magic or supposed magic. Not the least extraordinary feat was performed by an old man, who uncoiled a large piece of string and threw it into the air, where it hung in a straight line without any apparent mechanical support. Mr. Middleton reports that he lugged at the string without being able to move it, but at a word from the magician it descended and recoiled itself. Was it hypnotism or what ?

WRITING to a North China contemporary, an old resident in the interior of China says the recent flooding of the country with missionaries, especially the West, has seriously alarmed the officials, partly out of a proper anxiety for the stability of the Confucian ethics, with which their whole social system is bound up, but chiefly on account of their responsibility for the safety of the foreigners, which it is not an easy matter to secure in the face of ignorant mobs goaded on by the falsehoods of an ill disposed, conceited, and irresponsible 'gentry'

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ZITHER BANJOES.—The latest improvement. This is the most powerful Banjo made for brilliancy of tone, fitted with thin WIRE Strings and Machine head (5 Strings.)—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION TEAS in elegant Duplex Canisters from GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND'S CELEBRATED KANGARA TEA GARDEN.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—'Xmas Sweets, 'Xmas Dolls, 'Xmas Cards, 'Xmas Toys, 'Xmas Fairy Lamps, 'Xmas Fruits, 'Xmas Chocolates, &c. &c. Also Best York Cut Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, and Double Gloster Cheese.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Toys.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.—Registry opens for 1893 Session. 'GRAHAM'S' Standard American, and 'PITMAN'S' English Phonography. Prospectus on Application.—The BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

ON VIEW.—WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY—FOR CHICAGO EXHIBITION, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

WANTED, a LADY TEACHER, in a Parsi Family, outstation, to teach English, Music, and Drawing. For particulars apply to "K.," care of this Office.

RECEIVED, American, French, German, and English Fancy Ornamental Time-Pieces, with and without Alarum, suitable for Gifts and Presents.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ornamented and Plain, PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT. Our own special preparations. Sweets, Chocolates, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.—JAMES PEARSE & Co.

MESSRS. B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., Whole Sale and Retail Stationers & Patent Medicine Vendors, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, are prepared to execute at very favourable rates all orders for Stationery, Fancy Articles, and Patent Medicines that may be entrusted to them.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS of Sydney J. Saunders, just imported per s. s. Pekin. Thousands of varieties from 1 pice and upwards.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready. Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FOREIGN PARCEL AGENCY.—ONE CHARGE SYSTEM. Payable either end.—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Owing to alteration of Premises the Society has decided to meet this arrangement by SELLING STOCK at a Reduction.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

SALE.—SODA WATER PLANT, complete nearly new, with every necessary appliance. Apply No. "100," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—LATEEN RIGGED YACHT "WHITE ROSE," Registered 16 Tons. Well found. In very good condition, with spare sails, and Spars, and good Dingy. A comfortable Cruiser, and Winner at last Yacht Club Regatta. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, K. O. Yorkshire L. I., Colaba.

SAFE.—Large IRON SAFE FOR SALE, Bombay-make, nearly new, fitted shelves and drawers. Apply No. "101," care of this Paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PATENT BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS.—We recommend these, specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the price. Sole Agents.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.—RAPHAEL TUCK'S high class CARDS, assorted in packets, of twenty pretty Cards for 8 Annas, and Re. 1 per packet.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies; the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap, Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

A FULL STOCK of Drapery, Millinery, Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Boots, Shoes, &c., all at Low Cash Prices. Purchasers should inspect the large selection we offer before buying elsewhere.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—If you wish to purchase good TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS and CIGARETTES at Very Moderate Rates, please try N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Price List on Application.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents :—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging ; he made me feel at home ; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN,—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana. Still further improved by building a fine Spacious Drawing Room. Reduced Rates during 'Xmas Holidays.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TALBOT'S TRANSLATIONS INTO PERSIAN.
VOL. I, English ; Vol. II, Persian ; consisting of Selections from Standard English Authors, translated into Persian for the use of Students.—Price, Rs. 10.
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
41, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
FOR PRINTING ON SILVER.

	Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted. Rs. a.		Unmounted. Rs. a.	Mounted Rs. a.
C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10......	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12......	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.
THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.
In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.
GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.
ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are publicunder names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.
TRADE MARK.
This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.
DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

A RECOVERY, to the extent of ⅛d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅝d. per oz. ; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅝ per cent. higher, at £64⅜ ; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 83½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¾ dollars. The United States Treasury purchased 400,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 84·05 to 84·6 cents per oz. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅜ ; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108½. The market rates of discount were without further change. Extra allotments of Indian Council Bills to the three Presidencies, to the amount of 20¼ lakhs, were made yesterday, at 1s. 2⅔d. (including a small amount on Calcutta at 1-32d. higher) ; Bombay taking 7½ lakhs ; Calcutta, 11½ lakhs ; and Madras, 1¼ lakh. The general rate obtained was the same as that of the extra allotments on the previous day ; and the Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅔d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £300,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to this port ; and £60,000 in Silver, to Calcutta.

The London Sheep Skins Sale opened yesterday and Bombay Skins were firm with prices 1d., to 1½d. per lb. higher ; Madras Skin being also firm at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of ½d. per cental in the price of White Delhi, on the spot, in Liverpool, at 6s. 2d. per cental, Ex-Quay ; No. 1 Soft White being unchanged in value, at 6s. 4½d. per cental. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,290,000 quarters, according to Reuter, which would be an increase of a million quarters since the previous Friday, and must be incorrect. Linseed was steady at previous spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed.

To-day there has been no further change in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 38⅝d. per oz. ; but Rupee 4 per cent. Paper is ⅜ per cent. lower, at £64. In New York, the metal has again advanced ¼ cent per oz. to 83¾, with Exchange on London unaltered.

A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 3-16d. per lb. ; but arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer, and 3-64d. in the more distant, positions, the extreme quotations being 5 5-64d. for December-January, and 5 15-64d. for April-May. Surats and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The Market closed firm ; Surats firm ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Yesterday's advance of 1-16d. in ready Mid-Americans in Liverpool has, however, been lost to-day, the rate returning to 5⅛d. per lb. ; while Arrivals have further declined 3-64d. per lb. ; Surats being unchanged. The market closed quiet this afternoon ; Surats in favour of buyers ; and Arrivals flat ; the day's Sales having been 5,000 bales, without any East Indians. The day's Imports are 29,000 bales.

There was a very marked falling off in the volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, the total sales having been 25,000 bales less, at 36,000 bales (including 1,000 East Indians); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less at 59,000 bales. The imports were 41,000 bales; less at 146,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 77,000 bales; and was thus heavier by 206,000 bales than at the same time last year, and 555,000 bales more than in 1890. The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week by 100,000 bales, and there were 8,000 bales more Surats in sight ; the comparative figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply, a decrease of 1,75,000 bales as against last year's figures, and an increase of 909,000 bales on those for 1891 ; and, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 33,000 bales, and 211,000 bales respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals showed an advance during the week of 7-64d. to ⅛d. per lb. ; and the spot rate was yesterday ⅞d. per lb. higher than on the corresponding day last year, but on the same level as in the year before.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged in value, yesterday at 9¾ cents per lb.; but Futures for March were 18 points down, at 9·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales, making the week's total less than in each of the two preceding years, the total falling off this season being 1,060,000 bales and 711,000 bales compared with last year and the year before respectively.

To-day there has again been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York ; but March Futures have advanced 4 points, to 9·64 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 30,000 bales going against 35,000 bales last year, and 39,000 bales in 1890 on the corresponding day.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts......................	256,000	304,000	260,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	65,000	132,000	86,000
" " Continent.........	84,000	119,000	112,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	2,976,000	4,036,000	3,687,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	1,157,000	1,562,000	1,385,000
" " to Continent do. ..	755,000	1,007,000	1,139,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,070,000	1,194,000	714,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,040,000	4,214,880	3,131,200
" " Surats	163,000	195,630	373,660
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,352,000	1,146,200	797,320
" London	5,000	9,000	26,000
American Afloat	310,000	410,000	245,000
East Indian "	7,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,674,000	1,575,200	1,078,320
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-16d.	4 5-16d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Dhollera...........	4¼d.	3 11-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference.....	15-16d.	⅝d.	1⅛d.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The monthly statistics, wired through Reuter, show the shipments of *Plain Cottons* to this port, for November, to have been materially lighter than in the previous month, and also compared with November, 1891, the falling off shown being 6¾ and 6 million yards, respectively. Of *Coloured Cottons* the supplies received last month were rather in excess of those to hand in October, and in the corresponding month last year; while the shipments of *Printed Cottons* were heavier, by two million yards, than in the previous month, though 1¼ million yards less than in November last year. Shipments of *Twist* were upon a rather smaller scale in each comparison. The total missions to this presidency, for the eleven months, have been considerably smaller, say, by 35† million yards, than in the same period last year ; and shipments of *Printed Cottons* and *Twist* have also been upon a materially smaller scale, as shown below ; while in the case of *Coloured Cottons* there has been an increase of 6½ million yards. Shipments to the sister presidencies last month were in excess both of those in October, and also in November, 1891, in the principal line of *Plain Cottons.*

	Nov. 1892.	Oct. 1892.	Nov. 1891.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	23,100,000	29,850,000	29,100,000
Colored Cottons "	3,600,000	3,000,000	3,450,000
Printed Cottons "	5,900,000	3,850,000	7,200,000
Twist ....lbs.	700,000	800,000	950,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	89,700,000	73,800,000	77,500,000
Colored Cottons "	5,450,000	3,450,000	4,400,000
Printed Cottons "	2,250,000	3,100,000	4,300,000
Twist ....lbs.	900,000	1,300,000	1,600,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	7,600,000	6,800,000	3,350,000
Colored Cottons "	800,000	750,000	180,000
Printed Cottons "	650,000	750,000	450,000
Twist ....lbs.	1,100,000	1,050,000	950,000

Bombay only—	For 11 months 1892.	For 11 months 1891.
Plain Cottons...yds.	354,250,000	389,400,000
Colored Cottons "	45,650,000	39,250,000
Printed Cottons "	84,100,000	90,600,000
Twist ....lbs.	11,650,000	14,100,000

COTTON has been firm in tone here to-day at previous rates ; but exporters have been quite out of the market ; while the mills have bought only 1,600 bales, consisting of 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 212-12‡ ; 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 205; 150 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 202; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 214—all ready new Cotton ; and 400 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 188-98 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with only a small business passing in either ; but quotations show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton..............................	4,540	bales.
Wheat................................	24,896	cwts.
Linseed	5,711	"
Rapeseed	1,822	"
Gingelly	11,321	"
Poppyseed..........................	488	"
Groundnuts	519	"
Castorseed	1,121	"
Rice	9,041	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh business has transpired to-day ; but tonnage has been offering at yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2⅞d. for Demand, and 1-32d. higher for next mail ; and for three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 2 15-16d. for near delivery, and 1s. 3d. for next year. The business passing to-day, however, has been very limited both ways, and the market closed quiet and steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 2 ⅞d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 2 23-32d. to ¾d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight......1s. 2 13-16d.		"
Credits 3	do. ......1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Francs 3	do. ......1·57	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at yesterday's final rates for Fours, but with not much doing either for Money or Account, our closing quotations, this evening, being 105¼ for cash, and 105⅜ for the early January settlement.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip has been out of favour to-day, and prices have, in a number of cases, receded from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 25 per share, at our revised quotations. Otherwise the market has been quiet and unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEESA.

DEATHS.

CANDY—November 23, at Deesa, from bronchitis, Edward Trevor (Trevor), aged 4 years and 7½ months ; and, on the 8th December, Eric Molesworth, aged 2 years and 11 months, the two dearly loved sons of Captain and Mrs. J M. Candy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ACTON—December 2, at Nowshera, of remittent fever, Frederick Richard Russell, the dearly loved and only child of Colour-Sergeant Russell C. and Annie C. Acton, 1st Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 13 months.

BULL—December 6, at Lahore, Jennette Clara, the beloved wife of William Bull, Municipal Engineer.

JACKSON—November 21, at Jalna, Hyderabad (Deccan), Captain Thomas Lee Jackson, Invalid Establishment (Madras), aged 74 years.

JACKSON—December 3, at Naini Tal, of typhoid fever, Catherine Hermanajilda, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Charles Jackson, Her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 18 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1892.

NOTWITHSTANDING a widespread impression to the contrary, the higher secondary education in the Bombay Presidency is not retrograding ; it is advancing. The contribution from Provincial funds towards education, higher and primary, has not been reduced ; it has been enhanced. These and other facts of general interest become evident from a study of the review of the report of the Director of Public Instruction on education in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1891-92, recently published in the form of a Government resolution. The number of persons receiving instruction at public and private institutions last year was the highest yet recorded—634,438, as compared with 620,498 in the previous year. The population—including that of the Native States within Presidency limits—dealt with in the report, is close upon twenty-nine millions, and sixteen per cent. of persons of the school-going age were at school, the percentage of boys being rather more than twenty-seven, and that of girls less than four per cent. Nearly five hundred and sixty thousand pupils attended nine thousand five hundred public institutions, and sixty-eight thousand attended two thousand seven hundred private institutions—an increase alike in number of pupils and of institutions over the year 1890-91. Public schools increased by one hundred and seventy-seven and the pupils attending them by thirteen thousand five hundred, who were distributed very fairly over the various grades of instruction. In the professional colleges there was a falling off of seventy-one pupils, and in the training schools of twenty-eight ; but the increase of the total number of institutions and of scholars was considerable. The Government institutions showed a decrease, that was, however, largely compensated by the increase in the number of pupils attending aided institutions which, in the opinion of the Government, have now thoroughly established themselves in the Presidency. Their success justify the anticipations of the Education Commission, which recommended the policy of encouraging private enterprise. The aided institutions obtained nearly ten thousand new scholars, more than one-half the total increase. The resolution acknowledges that there are two subjects of disappointment—the scanty increase to Local Board Schools ; and the small proportion borne to the whole mass of pupils by those who are learning English. Out of a population of nearly thirty millions, only forty-five thousand were in that category. When from these are deducted over thirteen thousand children of European and Portuguese origin and Native Christians, little more than thirty thousand pupils of other classes are learning to speak English.

It is not within the scope of the report to refer to the indubitable fact, that of persons who now study English in the schools only a small proportion learn to speak and write it as well as the young men of a former generation. This is made embarrassingly evident when they come up for instruction at the Colleges. They learn English from natives who are themselves more familiar with the vernacular than with the Western tongue, and when a difficultly arises the pupil is sumjao'd in the Vernacular. Perhaps, under the circumstances it is just as well that the number of pupils in the schools learning English under such unfavourable conditions is inconsiderable as compared to the bulk of the population. This consideration affords an additional argument for the recognition of the claims of the Indian Vernaculars to a place in the curriculum of higher education.

The Brahmans, the resolution of Government states, "as usual, take the first place of honour" in the educational institutions of the Presidency, pupils of that distinguished caste numbering close upon a lakh, while they contribute seven hundred and seventy-four to the University graduates, the total of all classes being only little over eighteen hundred. Mahomedan pupils, who numbered ninety thousand in the previous year, showed an increase of seven thousand ; but they are still wofully distanced in the race for higher education by Brahmans and Parsees. Ninety-four thousand of their total are in the primary schools, and only forty-four thousand in the Colleges. The far less numerous Parsees, with some thirteen or fourteen thousand at school, have three hundred and seventy-two pupils at Colleges. It seems to be the peculiar nemesis of once dominant races and communities that when they have lost an ascendancy resting on military force they are smitten with an intellectual apathy, which allows those upon whom they once looked down from the lofty pedestal of military superiority to surpass them in education and adaptability to new conditions. It is thus that the Moors, who were once in the van of modern civilization, permitted themselves to be outstripped by the Christians of Spain whom they had once enslaved. When driven back to Africa they sank again into the Moorish barbarism. The Osmanlies in our own day have allowed Greeks and Bulgarians, whom they trod under foot in the early part of the century, to enjoy a practical monopoly of the advantages of modern culture. Pride of race has its drawbacks when it leads a community to believe that anything can be achieved in the nineteenth century without laborious training and untiring effort. It may be of course, that the Mohommedan community has a quite different explanation to give of that backwardness which the Government lament. It is possible that they have arrived by their own unaided intelligence at the conclusion that University education in India has not hitherto shown any great results in the way of originality of thought, or the enlargement of the bounds of knowledge by research. If that be the true reason for their standing aloof from the portals of the higher education—freely open to the more capable men of the Mussulman community as to all others—it is to be hoped that they will one day bestir themselves to supply what is deficient in the existing system, and bring it up to the level of their wider aspirations. With two hundred thousand Mahomedans in the city of Bombay alone, surely we might expect to find more than two score Mussulman students in the Colleges. However, an important advance has been made when nearly a hundred thousand children of this large and important community are now in the primary and secondary schools.

The Government are at no pains to conceal that the improved results in higher and primary education has only been effected by an increased expenditure to which the Provincial Funds have contributed little short of twenty lakhs. This is the largest amount yet devoted to public instruction. The total expenditure was nearly sixty-three lakhs, of which the Provincial Funds contributed thirty-one per cent. and the fees twenty-one per cent. It is unfortunate that these totals are arrived at by the inclusion of the nine lakhs and a-half expended in the Native States on schools and colleges. The Director of Public Instruction is invited to show separately in future reports the percentage of the cost of education in British territory which is borne by Provincial revenues. The fees bear a smaller proportion than before to the cost of educational institutions, a fact which is attributed to the reduction in the number of those under Government, and to the lowering of fees in some private institutions below their proper level. Emphasis is laid on the desire of the Government to give effect to the recommendation of the Education Commission to leave the field open more and more to private enterprise, by limiting the number of institutions maintained by the State. Only eighty-seven were kept open last year as against ninety-two in the previous year, and one hundred and twenty in 1889-90. Nevertheless the expenditure of Provincial Funds on education was never before so heavy. The Government claim that the contribution of nearly twenty lakhs does not exhibit the total amount contributed from Provincial resources, for the two lakhs and seventy thousand rupees obtained from fees were deducted from the expenditure shown in the report. It was the same with the fees paid to the board schools, which though public revenue are deducted from the charges credited to public funds. The aggregate of Provincial expenditure on education comes to five hundred and nine thousand rupees. Carrying this method of calculation further, it is pointed out that the heavy expenditure on the Grant Medical College does not appear as a Provincial contribution for educational purposes; being brought into account under the head of medical charges. But apart from these questions of account the Provincial revenues of the Bombay Presidency contribute over thirty per cent. to the cost of education, while throughout the rest of India the contribution was twenty-eight per cent. In respect to local contributions it is noticeable that the district cess which used to yield fifteen per cent. of the cost of primary schools now yields only thirteen, the cess being stationary while charges increase. The Municipalities are informed that they afford the most promising field for educational extension, are reminded that they have been entrusted with the responsibility for providing "adequate" primary education, as well as with the requisite powers for increasing their revenues. No attempt is made to interpret the little word "adequate." Does it mean that primary education must be provided for every boy and girl in every Municipality? If not for all, then for how many? Who is to decide what is adequate and what is inadequate? However, some progress has been made in practically solving the question ; the number of pupils in primary schools last year showed an increase of nine thousand ; more than half the increase being in aided private schools and two thousand in schools managed by Municipalities. The system of grants-in-aid has worked very satisfactorily. The European and Eurasian schools stood at forty-four, four having been closed in the two years immediately preceding. The aided high and middle schools cost Government only Rs. 23 a head for European and Eurasian boys. The spirit of self-help is most noticeable in the Cathedral High Schools and the Scottish Educational Society's Schools, which are specially commended. The former only received from Government Rs. 14-7 per head for two hundred and ten pupils. A marked improvement is noticeable in the attendance at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, which the Chiefs of Kattyawar maintain for the education of their sons. The Government observe with satisfaction that the College has wrought a remarkable change in the attitude of the ruling families towards the education of their own children and those of their subjects.

THE sensible proposal of Mr. Allison, one of the American Delegates, that the Brussels Conference should discuss a general bimetallic scheme, ought to have been brought forward sooner. The discussion of small palliatives wasted time, and only made more manifest the divergence of views which were inevitable when so many nations and so many interests were in presence. The only chance of arriving at a definite result was to place before the Conference a broad issue, which would enable the delegates to range themselves on one side or the other. This was evidently the view taken by Sir Rivers Wilson, who supported Mr. Allison's proposal on the ground that its adoption would expedite business. We have now the definite statement of M. Firard, the French Delegate, that it is impossible for France or the other nations of the Latin Union to open their mints to silver, when Great Britain, Germany, and Austria decline to do so. It was known beforehand that the British Government would not consent to any measure interfering with the gold standard in the United Kingdom, but it was hoped that the Powers favouring bimetallism would be satisfied with the inclusion of India in an international arrangement for the rehabilitation of silver. The French delegate appears to have given quasi-support to the plans proposed by Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Mauritz Levey, when he stated that the best remedy—next, apparently, to bimetallism—is for each country to increase its coinage of silver. The Conference, it is expected, will hold its final sitting on Thursday. There are still three days left in which to discuss the situation, and all its portentous possibilities.

THE Government of Bombay have included in the draft of a Bill to amend the Municipal Act for the City of Bombay (1888) a provision to relieve the Municipality from the obligation of depositing all surplus funds with the Presidency Bank. It will be remembered that the inconvenience arising from this statutory obligation became apparent last year when the Bank of Bombay declined to pay interest on deposits, amounting at the time to some seventeen lakhs, on the ground that the payment of interest was not obligatory, and that the Bank could not always find profitable employment for the large deposits in question. The Municipal Commissioner resisted the departure from the practice which had up to that time obtained under which the Municipality had received from half-a-lakh to a lakh per annum in interest on funds lying with the Bank. The Corporation took up the question warmly and memorialised the Government of Bombay, praying that the Municipal Act might be amended so as to enable the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee to use their discretion in the matter. This reasonable prayer has been heard, and the Municipal Act will be amended. It is worth recalling in this connection that the proposal to ask the Government for a change in the law necessary to retain for the Municipality a yearly increment of about a lakh of rupees, was hotly opposed by members of the Corporation who pose as the friends of economy and the undaunted champions of the principle of local self-government. These gentlemen prophesied that the Government of Bombay would refuse to listen to any representation on the question. The result shows that they were mistaken, and that the Bombay Government takes a more liberal view of the matter than they did.

THE party ghouls who sought to make political capital out of Baron Reinach's coffin by daring the Loubet Cabinet to open it and prove that they were lying when they affirmed that he was neither dead nor buried, have been discomfited. The coffin has been exhumed and M. Reinach's body identified. It is a ghastly illustration of the length to which partisan malignity can go, that such a story should have been concocted and that people could be found to believe it. The means of confuting such an incredible allegation must have been abundant. In Paris every death has to be verified by the authorities of the quarter or district in which it has taken place ; the "Pompes Funebres" have charge of all the details of the funeral and the interment, which are not left as in London to private undertakers. It is difficult to see why there should have been any necessity for resorting to exhumation to prove that Baron Reinach was dead, and that his body was buried.

COLONEL F. RHODES, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, has been selected to accompany Sir Gerald Portal on his mission to Uganda, and he will leave Bombay before Christmas for the East Coast of Africa. The route which the mission will take has not as yet been finally decided. Colonel Rhodes has had considerable African experience, having served in the Soudan, in the Nile Expedition. More recently he visited South Africa, where his brother Mr. Cecil Rhodes is carving out a new Empire—or as that far-seeing statesman would perhaps prefer to say—laying the foundation of a great African Federation, which may one day extend, like the newly projected African Telegraph, from Cape Town to Wady Halfa. When the mission has accomplished its object and reported to the Imperial Government on the political situation in the interesting region east and north of the Victoria Nyanza, Colonel Rhodes will return to India. Meanwhile Captain Fowle will arrive in Bombay on Christmas Day in the same steamer with Lady Harris and will act for Colonel Rhodes as Military Secretary.

A VALUABLE contribution to the discussion of the compulsory eight hours day proposal was made recently in the address delivered to the Manchester Statistical Society by Mr. William Fogg, its president. In the vote of cotton operatives quite lately taken 35,371 voices were given for an eight hours day by law, and 15,156 against legal compulsion. Mr. Fogg points out that the average dividends paid by the Oldham mills for the last sixteen years averaged less than 3½ per cent. per annum. The Oldham trade is regarded as a fair standard by which to judge of the profitableness of investments in the cotton trade, and Mr. Fogg puts the pertinent question—"will 3½ per cent. per annum, with the certainty of a large loss on the principal when realised, induce investments in the cotton industry when an eight hours day is added to the difficulties already pressing on the trade? Whilst English operatives are asking for a reduction in their hours, factory women in India are asking to be protected from laws limiting the hours of labour. India and America are now manufacturing so largely on their own account, that we now take less than a third of the cotton grown instead of nearly one-half as we did twenty years ago. Mr. Maudsley, the Secretary of the Association of Cotton Operatives, and Mr. David Holmes, the Chairman of the Operative Weavers' Association, admitted in their evidence before the Labour Commission that the hours could not be further reduced without injuring the trade. The vote on the Eight Hours question is therefore surprising to Mr. Fogg, especially as trade has not improved so as to justify the opinion expressed in the vote.

SEVERAL distinguished personages left by the Ahmedabad mail train on Friday last. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army proceeded to Surat and Ahmedabad from the Church Gate Station as stated by us last Saturday. At the Grant Road Station her Highness Balubai Ranee of Akulcote joined the train and left for Baroda. A statesman of Indian repute, the Dewan of Baroda accompanied by his son, Mr. Motibhai, the Naib Dewan, the Khanji Karbharee, Sirdar Pandhrai, Darukdar Shastree, Mr. Lele, B.A., and followers returned to Baroda. The Minister being popular with all classes of people here, there was a large gathering on the station platform. Among them were the Hon'ble Fazulbhai Visram, Rao Saheb Devi prasad Atmaram, Messrs. Carimbhai Ebrahim, Ghellabhai Haridass, Dharamsi Moorarjee Goculdass, Munsookram Surajram, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balcrushnajee Pitale, State Vakeel, Dr. Murreshwar Gopalrao Deshmook, Messrs. Sevukram, B. A., Shewjee Nathu, Vamonrao Damoderjee Pitale, Tansookram Munsukram, B.A., Gujanun Bapooji Muncherjee Pochajee, and many others. The Minister, his deputy, and others were presented with garlands and nosegays. Shreemant Senapati and Sirdar Chemarao Gunputrao Kale and staff went to Baroda by yester-night's mail.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Committee of the Lancashire Spinners and Manufacturers, having conferred at Manchester with the representatives of the Federation of Master Spinners, it was resolved that a short-time movement amounting to three days a week was imperative.

THE LANCASHIRE SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

It was the Committee of the North and North-East Lancashire Masters which yesterday agreed to the short-time movement, thus combining with the Masters in the South.

THE HON. CECIL RHODES.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes starts for the Continent on Thursday next and proceeds thence to Cairo, where he will stay a fortnight in connection with the negotiation for the telegraph line from Wady Halfa to Zambesi.

From Cairo he will make a trip up the Nile and afterwards return to Capetown.

REPORTED DEATH OF EMIN PACHA.

The *Morning Post* publishes a report, stating that Emin Pacha was killed by Manyema last March.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE UNSEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Mr. Horatio David Davies, the Conservative member for Rochester, has been unseated for corrupt practices at his election.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.

M. Firard, the French delegate, at the Monetary Conference to-day addressed the meeting and stated that it was impossible for France and the other nations of the Latin Union to open their mints for the coinage of silver while Great Britain, Germany, and Austria hold aloof.

The best remedy, he said, was for each country to increase its coinage of silver.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is expected that the Monetary Conference will hold its concluding sitting on Thursday next.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The body of Baron Reinach has been exhumed and identified, thus disposing of the story that he had absconded.

Experts will now examine the viscera to ascertain whether he died from poison or not.

Mr. Obendoerffer, a banker, has informed the Panama Canal Scandal Committee that he received nearly four million francs for working the issue of the Panama Canal lottery bonds and other purposes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE CALCUTTA SHRIEVALTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Mr. N. S. Watkins, of Messrs. Watkins and Company, solicitors, will be the new Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta.

LIEUT. CROSTHWAITE.

Lieut. Crosthwaite, 35th Sikhs, will shortly succeed Capt. Nelson, 4th Lancers, H. C., as A.-D.-C. to the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' ALLOWANCES.

The Secretary of State has approved the following proposals of the Government of India *re* the status of Cantonment Magistrates: those hereafter appointed or those who elect to serve under the new rules will be preferentially eligible for appointments in the Judge-Advocate's Department. They will also receive the following staff salaries in addition to Staff Corps pay:—On first appointment, Rs. 200, on passing the Departmental Lower Standard Examination, Rs. 250; on passing the Higher Standard, Rs. 300. after five years' service as Cantonment Magistrate, Rs. 400, and after ten years, Rs. 500. The tenure of appointment will not in future be limited to any term of years; holders only being required to vacate on attaining Colonel's allowances or at fifty-five years of age. The officers will, however, have the option of reverting to military duty on giving reasonable notice at any time up to five years from the date of the first appointment, and thereafter up to ten years with the approval of the local Government and the Commander-in-Chief. After ten years officers will no longer be eligible for return to military duty unless selected for an appointment in the Judge-Advocate General's Department.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The Agra Savings Bank of Allahabad, has in the opinion of Sir Fordyce Evans and Mr. Phillips, leading counsel of Calcutta, decided on prosecuting the paper *Capital* published in Calcutta for libel, in order that the public may have an opportunity of judging the falsity of the *Capital's* attacks and of realising the efforts made to secure everybody from loss. The shareholders decided that the Bank should not be opened on the 15th of this month as originally notified, but some date prior to March 1, when the legal proceedings, set on foot, will have reassured the public that its confidence in the trustees and the Bank has not been misplaced.

A CORRECTION.

It is reported that the announcement that Captain Wallace's leg has been amputated is incorrect. A small bone only below the knee is broken, but the wound does not necessitate the performance of major operation.

THE SITUATION IN CHITRAL.

UMRA KHAN DEFEATED BY SHER AFZUL KHAN.

A fierce battle is reported to have been fought between Sher Afzul Khan of Chitral and Umra Khan of Jhandoul, in which the latter was defeated with a loss of several hundred men.

CHANGES IN DISTRICT COMMANDS.

General Kinloch, Commanding the Allahabad District, has been promoted to the Command of the Peshawar District, relieving General Collett on April 1. General Palmer comes to Allahabad from Myingyan, Burma.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

This morning Lord Hawke decided to declare his first innings closed with yesterday's total of 272. The Bangalore district then went to the wickets and scored 132 runs. The English team won by an innings and 89 runs. Lord Hawke's team leave Bangalore to-day for Hyderabad, where they will be the guests of H. E. the Minister Sir Asman Jah.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Second Innings.

Fox, c Robinson, b Gibson	49
Birkby, run out	0
Jones, c Robinson, b Foljambe	6
Dr. Adamson, b Foljambe	2
Jayaram, c Hill, b Gibson	14
Hill, b Hornsby	19
Major Bruce, b Hornsby	13
Wetherall, c Gibbs, b Hill	10
Bagwell, b Hill	8
Price, not out	2
Ralfe, c Robinson, b Hill	2
Extras	7
Total	132

NEWS OF THE DAY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in the course of his tour in January, will probably attend the Muridki Cavalry Camp. By the way, as the special train conveying His Excellency was proceeding from Umballa to Saharanpur last Sunday, the engine broke down, and after some delay had to be replaced by an engine taken off a passing goods train. Saharunpur was reached about one hour late.

Attention is directed to the letter which the Vice-President of the Currency Association has addressed to the Government of India, asking Government whether, in view of the failure of the Brussels Conference it can give an assurance that it is prepared to take the necessary steps to protect the currency of the country. It is suggested as an immediate step that the Secretary of State should be asked to stop the sale of Council Bills below the present rate, pending the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee.

Mr. Spring, the Engineer-in-Chief of the East Coast Railway, has urged upon the Government the desirability of furnishing that railway from the commencement with Winter's Block Instrument and Winter's and Craik's Interlocking Semaphores. The Winter system is in use on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, and has been very favourably reported on by railway officers and by the Government Consulting Engineers for Railways.

On Tuesday morning, as the up-mail was approaching Lhuksar Junction on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, one of the wheel tyres of the brakevan, next to the engine came off, and the van, followed by four third-class carriages, left the metals. Fortunately the driver had slackened speed when nearing the station, and at once applied the vacuum brakes: otherwise a serious accident might have resulted. As it was, no one was hurt, and after three-quarters of an hour's delay the train proceeded on its journey. Curiously enough the same driver met with a similar accident some months ago at the same spot, when a third-class carriage on the up-mail came to grief through one of the tyres coming off.

The system of agricultural advances has made considerable progress in Upper Burma. For the most part advances during 1891-92 were made for the purchase of cattle, but considerable sums were advanced also for the purchase of seed. The advances made in famine districts were of great aid to the people. Indeed, it is said that had advances not been made, the people in Meiktila and Yamethin would have been compelled to sell their cattle wholesale, and would have been unable to procure seed.

From the 1st of April next the Meteorological Department will publish a report supplementary to the present daily weather report, which will show weather conditions in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, data being furnished from ships' logs.

Though the Mysore Gold Mine did not do quite so well last month as in October, yet the results are very satisfactory. 4,004 tons of quartz were crushed and yielded 5,099 ozs. 14 dwts. 19 grs. of gold, and 4,200 tons of tailings treated yielded 932 ozs. 7 dwts. 13 grs., so that the total outturn was 6,032 ozs. 2 dwts. 8 grs., or about 122 ozs. less than in October, whose yield was the largest yet recorded. In October, however, 201 more tons of quartz were crushed.

In his last report on the trade of India, Mr. J E. O'Conor said the steady increase in the consumption of whisky was "due to its own merits." It was, he said, a clean liquid, which combined well with soda-water, and it "did not incur the suspicion of being sophisticated." We suspected at the time that Mr. O'Conor was generalising from a possibly exceptionally fortunate experience; but in case he should have thought us unduly sceptical, we may call attention to a paragraph in the last report on the financial results of the excise administration in the Lower Provinces. It is there stated that "whisky is shipped on board at Glasgow for 3s. a case. This sells at Rs. 9 a dozen in Calcutta." The excise authorities in Bengal are actually in a state of trepidation lest Scotch whisky should undersell Bengal spirit on its own ground. "It is cheaper," they say, "and certainly stronger and more unwholesome than ordinary country spirit." If this is the imported liquor which the "wealthy native" is said to be taking to in preference to the brew of his own country, we are sincerely sorry for the wealthy native. What sort of merit can a whisky have which is sold at Rs. 9 a dozen? It can be neither "clean" nor "unsophisticated;" but must be three parts fusil oil or similar poison. There is a clause in the Merchandise Marks Act, which provides for the confiscation of goods imported under a "false trade description." Why does not some Calcutta Magistrate, learned in whisky as well as in the law, set the clause in motion to stop these poisonous importations and prevent the degradation of a great name?

The total cost of survey operations in Burma during the year 1891-92 was nearly seven lakhs. A general survey scheme has been drawn up, under which Burma will be cadastrally surveyed by the year 1900, with the exception of the Districts of Katha, Bhamo, the Ruby Mines and Upper Chindwin. It is proposed that the settlement of Upper Burma should proceed *pari pasu* with the survey, and Mr. Fryer is about to address the Government of India on the subject of officers for the work. It is estimated that five settlement and five assistant settlement Officers will be required from 1894 onwards; and it will probably be necessary to increase temporarily the cadre of the Commission to provide this staff.

About ten years ago the Governor of Kazan collected statistics of the number of cattle destroyed by wolves in his and the neighbouring provinces. It was discovered that during the period of a single year these voracious animals destroyed in Russia 800,000 of different kinds of cattle, the value of which was estimated at eight million roubles. In the government of Olenetsk the wolves and bears devoured, in 1875-76, 785 heads, and in 1889, 5,000. In the east of Russia, for instance, in the government of Kazan, the loss from these animals alone during the last five years is the same as it was in 1883. Notwithstanding the great number of wolves that are killed every year by the peasantry, they do not show any signs of decreasing.

A rather serious accident occurred at the paper-chases at Calcutta on Tuesday. Mr. Graham was leading near home when his horse came down at the hurdles, throwing his rider heavily to the ground. Mr. Graham was picked up insensible, suffering from concussion of the brain. Fortunately no bones were broken, so it is hoped he will make a good recovery.

The mining rights of the Sonakhan Gold Mining Company, now in liquidation, were sold by public auction, realising only Rs. 7,500.

In connection with the recent eclipse of the moon, the customary absurdities were indulged in by the Chinese. A royal proclamation was issued calling on the people to propitiate the great dragon or mystic beast, in order that China might continue to enjoy the privilege of having a moon o' nights.

Lord Milton, son of the Earl of Fitzwilliam, is at present on a tour throughout India, and is now at Travancore on a shooting expedition. He arrives in Calcutta about the middle of January.

Mr. Hallen, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is now in consultation with the Bengal Government regarding the arrangements for starting the Bengal Veterinary School.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the commencement of work on the branch line of railway from the Kolar Road Station on the Madras Railway to the Kolar gold mines, which is being undertaken by the Mysore Durbar as a State work. The estimate of cost does not exceed Rs. 5,33,157 for about 10 miles of line, or Rs. 53,519 per mile, excluding rolling-stock. When completed, the line will be worked by the Madras Railway Company for the same percentage of gross receipts as obtains on the Company's general system, *plus* an additional charge of 5 per cent. for the use of rolling-stock.

A curious case was heard on Tuesday before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah in which one Ashutosh Mookerjee, a hypnotist, Sodoy Nusker and his landlord were charged with trespassing into the premises of one Kally Khamroo, whose son, it was alleged, had been traced, under hypnotic influence, to be the possessor of stolen currency notes. The second defendant, it appears, had been robbed of two currency notes of Rs. 10 each, when the first accused, professing to be a mesmerist, offered to trace the thief. He got two native lads to hold a large bamboo at the ends, and taking up a central position in the rear, uttered some incantations. The bamboo being then supposed to be hypnotised, the lads were led to the premises of the complainant when his son, through some further supposed hypnotic influence, was declared the thief. This led to an altercation between the complainant and the defendants, resulting in the institution of the present criminal charge. The defendants were enlarged on bail for Rs. 250 each.

Four subordinate officers of the Survey Department, Sub-Assistant Superintendents Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Hira Singh; Rai Bahadur, Imam Shariff; Khan Bahadur and Surveyor, Ahmed Ali Khan, had their names recently brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief for prominent services in military interests in connection with the Baluchistan survey. His Excellency has marked his appreciation of their work by a letter of thanks through the Quartermaster-General, and has besides rewarded them with an honorarium of Rs. 500 each. The incident, observes a contemporary, is only another instance of the quickness to see and reward personal merit wherever it is exhibited, in a high staff officer, or in a native departmental subordinate, that would alone account for much of Lord Roberts' popularity, in the best sense of the word.

Fenianism is once again growing rampant in Cork. For years the members of the brotherhood have, through force of circumstances, been obliged to resort to stratagem in order to get meetings held in secret. Now, however, under more favourable auspices, they give public notice of their intention to hold open-air demonstrations of Fenianism "on a scale not hitherto attempted." Preparations were in active progress for holding the so-called Manchester martyrs' celebration on Sunday, the 27th November. Several meetings of the organisation committee have already been held, and the general outline of the day's programme arranged. The graves of all those who had taken an active part in Fenian movements since 1865, and who are buried within a radius of 30 miles of Cork, are to be decorated. This work has been entrusted to district or sub-committees. The brethren will, later in the day, congregate in Cork, where it is in contemplation to hold a "monster demonstration," at which "a most distinguished Irishman" will, in all probability, preside. Nothing of this kind has been permitted in Cork during the past six years, but the local Fenian leaders do not anticipate any opposition on the part of the police this year.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has just come successfully out of a suit brought against her by Mdlle. Donion, the well-known dressmaker, who ten years ago made a Richelieu dressing-gown for the famous actress. This garment was in the nature of a Cardinal's robe, and composed of the richest stuffs, but it was refused because ill made. The dressmaker saying she would not take it back, it was consigned to Bedel's Furniture Store or "Garde Meuble," where it has lain ever since. The price was £32, for which Mdlle. Donion constantly dunned Madame Bernhardt. She then went to law to recover payment. There was a strong bar on each side. The Court decided that nobody was bound to take an ill-fitting garment, and the suit of the plaintiff was dismissed with costs.

King George of Greece is mourning the loss of his favourite dog, which is supposed to have been poisoned. His first acquaintance with it was at some military manœuvres, when the little mongrel suddenly made its appearance among the staff, coming from no one knew whence, and stationed itself at the King's feet. All attempts to dislodge it, except by violence, were fruitless, and it remained till the end of the review. When the King returned to his carriage the little dog walked in front, with tail erect, and scrambled into a seat by his side. His Majesty, who is a bit of a fatalist, thought the animal's persistency a good omen, and from that time forward it has slept in his bed-room, and seldom left him. It was a most supercilious little beast, and would take notice of no one except the King, whom it seemed to idolise.

The French Minister, during his mission to Fez, was taken to view the royal lions, which were running about loose in an enclosure. According to a *Daily Graphic* correspondent, arriving at the gates of the court-yard—a square with each of its sides about two hundred yards long,—Count d'Aubigny told his guards to remain outside; but the Lord Chamberlain, who was present, protested that they were all welcome to enter, and the Count replied thanking him and assuring him "he was quite certain he did not require a guard of French soldiers, while he was under his Majesty's own roof." The huge iron bolts of the heavy gates were drawn, and there, about seventy yards off, was a crouching lion lashing his tail and gazing wrathfully at the visitors. A little further off was a lioness basking lazily in the sun. Count d'Aubigny did not exclaim "Angleterre je t'embrasse." He said they were very fine beasts, and withdrew in order to visit "Mr. Stokes," the elephant.

M. Zola, referring to the death of General de Failly, says that while the *Debacle* was appearing in numbers he received a visit from the deceased officer's son—a captain in the army—who asked him to expunge from the work the epithet "triste," as applied to the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps in 1870. M. Zola complied with the request, although he meant the word not in the derogatory sense of "triste," but to show General de Failly as unlucky. M. Zola, however, persists in the opinion formed by him of the General, who was accused by some of being partly responsible for the defeat at Reichshofen. It was said that he was playing billiards when he heard the boom of the guns, and remarked in reference to the General leading the attack made by the French: "So much the worse for him; let him get out of it as best he can! Why does he attack alone? The novelist exonerates de Failly from the charge of failing to help MacMahon, as he had no orders to do so.

The Pilot Chart of North Atlantic Ocean, published by the Hydrographic Office of the United States, and just received in England from America, contains information of considerable interest with respect to a floating island. The reports received indicate the drift from some portion of the coast of the American continent to mid-ocean of a mass of forest growth that resembles a floating island. The first two reports, July 28 and August 8, are quite near each other, but from August 8 to September 19 the little island drifted ENE about 1,075 miles, going an average rate of a trifle over a mile an hour. Unless broken up and scattered by a storm, it may soon be sighted along the steamship routes, between the 20th and 30th meridian, and eventually drift ashore on the coast of Europe. The following reports have already been received by the U. S. Hydrographic Office:—July 28, lat. 39° 42 N, long. 64° 10 W, passed a piece of forest (floating island) covering a quarter of an acre, topmost branches reaching at least 30 feet above sea level, visible about seven miles. August 8, lat. 39° 26 N, long. 65° W, passed a mass of reeds standing straight up, nearly 30 feet high. August 26, lat. 41° 49° N, long. 57° 39 W, passed a small floating island of bamboo, about 30 feet in diameter and 20 to 30 feet high. September 19, lat. 45° 39 N, long. 42° 39 W, passed a clump of bamboos about 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet high.

Mr. Rollo Balmain has completed arrangements with Sir Augustus Harris for the transfer of "The Prodigal Daughter" bodily from Drury Lane to the boards of the Princess's Theatre on or about December 12 or 19 next. The company, scenery and appointments will be in every way the same as now seen at the National Theatre, and large busines may be expected to follow.

Mr. Irving has no opportunity in "King Lear" for utilising the fine chorus of perfectly trained voices, which has been a feature of recent productions at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Oscar Barrett has, therefore, been fortunate enough to secure some of the principal members of the Lyceum chorus for the two pantomimes, which he will produce at the Crystal Palace and Olympic Theatre at Christmas.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The attendance on the Mahalakshmi course on Saturday far exceeded the expectations of all who had been witnesses of the desertion of the lottery room on the previous evening. H. E. Lord Harris was missed, but the Government House party, though deprived of its head, was strong in numbers. Every other well-known figure in European society was to be met on the stand, in the ring, or strolling through the paddock. The native sporting element was also well represented, the Aga Khan family, especially, being present in force. It was a very pleasant afternoon, and the sport being more than ordinarily good, the few hours' outing was most enjoyable. Six events to be got through in the short period of daylight which we have at this time of the year between four o'clock and dusk was certainly a large order, and Mr. C. A. Beatty, the courteous and energetic honorary secretary, is to be congratulated on the success in which he executed it. The fields ruled small throughout the evening, six starters being the largest number attracted by any one of the prizes; but despite this, the sport was distinctly good, and the interest in it well sustained to the end.

Proceedings were opened about a quarter-of-an-hour after the advertised time with the Gymkhana Purse, for which the four coloured on the card, faced the starter, Mr. F. C. Allen, who began his career with the red flag with credit. Favouritism was almost evenly divided between Mr. Knight's Sunstroke, ridden by Mr. E. E. Steel, and Colonel Rhodes' Crow, steered by Mr. Benn. The latter's position in the market was perhaps the firmest at the start, his pink of condition giving him the rise in the betting. He never left the issue in doubt, taking charge of affairs from the start, and winning without an effort. The next event, the Novice Stakes, brought out the largest field of the day, and from the six runners Colonel Rhodes' exceedingly handsome little English mare, Zenobia, was at once selected for the pride of position in the lists. Most of the place money was piled on Jackal, but Sly Boots had a few supporters. Zenobia could with the utmost of ease have lost her field and she put the second win to the credit of the genial Military Secretary without much trouble. There was a gallant struggle for place money, which was landed by Sly Boots with his owner up. Nothing but Bill was looked at in the Waler Race, for which only three competed, but he did not win as easily as was expected, Voyager challenged him gamely and was only beaten on the post. The open race for ponies contrary to expectation attracted no more than four ordinary performers, of whom Sir Frank and Antelope were equally fancied; that rogue Sherry having the services of that splendid horseman, Ebrahim, had a strong following, many of whom believing in there being luck in odd numbers, made certain that he would secure the third victory for Colonel Rhodes. These expectations were belied, but Sherry ran very kindly, and had the race been twenty-five yards longer, he would have landed the stakes as he was catching the leader, Sir Frank, very fast. A rather handsome bay Arab, Ganum, who had the accomplished young rider Aga S. Shah in the saddle, won very easily the Hack Stakes. The finish of the day was witnessed in the last race, the Parli Stakes, a five-furlong sprint for ponies, which Mystery won from Sly Boots after a ding-dong struggle in the excellent time of 1min. 11secs. The performance of the second horse was highly creditable from the circumstances that he had been out before during the afternoon, and that he met the victor with no advantage in the weights. Thus ended the opening day of the meeting, for the success of which Mr. C. A. Beatty, the honorary secretary, is to be heartily congratulated. We trust that he will be rewarded next Saturday by heavier starting declarations than he was able to secure last week. The course was in good trim and excellent order was kept by the police under Superintendent Cobb. The Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry played during the evening. The following are the details:—

"The Gymkhana Purse."—For Galloways; 5 furlongs. Rs. 99.

Col Rhodes' bl a p Crow, 8st 9lb, Mr Benn	1
Mr Knight's b a g Sunstroke, 10st 9lb, Mr Steel	2
Mr Nicholson's c a g Paleface, 11st, Owner	3
Capt Cox's br a p Commandant, 11st, Owner	0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Crow; 5 to 4 on Sunstroke; and 6 to 1 on rest.

Crow jumped off with the lead, which he kept to the finish, winning in a common canter by two lengths. Time—1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

"Novice Stakes."—For Ponies, 13·3. ½ mile. Rs. 99.

Col Rhodes' bl e m Zenobia, 9st 13lb, Mr Gray	1
Mr Foulke's g a p Sly Boots, 10st 11lb, Owner	2
Mr B's b a p Jackal, 10st 8lb, Mr May	3
Dr Martin's b a p Mainstay, 10st, Capt Cox	0
Mr B's b a p Magnet, 9st 10lb, Owner	0
Mr Nicholson's g a p Gem, 9st 6lb, Owner	0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Zenobia; 2 to 1 against Jackal; 3 to 1 Sly Boots; and any price on the rest.

They were sent off in a bunch and ran together till the distance, where the English mare took a long lead and won hands down by three lengths. There was a good race for second place, half-a-length dividing the pair at the finish. Time—57 secs.

"The Waler Race."—For horses. 5 furlongs. Rs. 99.

Mr Burder's b w g Billy, 11st 11lb, Mr May	1
Mr Clancy's b w g Voyager, 11st 7lb, Mr Munro	2
Mr Knight's b w m Sunbeam, 11st 7lb, Mr Steel	0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Billy; evens on Sunbeam; and 4 to 1 against Voyager.

They raced together into the straight, where the favourite, after a struggle, beat Voyager, who was determinedly ridden, by a length. Time—1 min. 11 1-5 secs.

"The Pony Plate" (Open).—For Ponies, 13-3. 5 furlongs. Rs. 99.

Essa bin Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 9st 2lb, Luchman	1
Col Rhodes' c a p Sherry, 8st 13lb, Ibrahim	2
Mr Dhunjibhoy Framjee's c a p Antelope, 8st 2lb, C B Mahomed	3
S A W's g a p Rosymorn, 8st 13lb, Native	0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Sir Frank and Antelope; 2 to 1 against Sherry; and 4 to 1 against Rosymorn.

Sherry made play to Antelope, with the two greys close up. Half-way from home, Rosymorn and Antelope passed Sherry and raced together. Coming round the bend, Sir Frank was leading, and Sherry, coming again, challenged him, but the grey held his own, and won by a length and a-half. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

"The Hack Stakes."—For Arab and C. B.s ½ mile. Rs. 99.

Aga Z Shah's b a h Ganum, 11st, Aga S Shah	1
Mr Ingham's g a h Zephyr, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Nicholson's b a h Greetwell, 11st, Owner	0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Ganum; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

The favourite won easily by two lengths in even time.

"The Parli Stakes."—For ponies 13·3. 5 furlongs. Rs. 99.

Dr Martin's c a p Mystery, 10st 11lbs, Mr May	1
Mr Foulke's g a p Sly Boots, 10st 11lbs, Mr Gray	2
Mr Prevost's c a p Rufus II, 10st 6lbs, Capt. Braid	0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Mystery; and 2 to 1 against Sly Boots.

The race was started in the dark, but up the straight we were able to see a grand race between Mystery and Sly Boots, the former holding the inside position. A ding-dong finish resulted in a win for Mystery by a neck on the post. Time—1 min. 11 secs.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LETTER FROM THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, vice-president of the Indian Currency Association, has addressed the following letter to the Financial Department:—

Sir,—"The probable failure of the Brussels International Monetary Conference, combined with the declaration of the American delegates, that its dissolution may be followed by the cessation of silver purchases by the United States Treasury, has created a state of uncertainty regarding the future of exchange, which might any day develope into a serious panic. At the present time certain important branches of Indian Commerce are in a highly critical position and can ill bear the additional danger of a wild fluctuation in the sterling value of the rupee. As no immediate change can occur in the statistical position of silver, public anxiety and alarm are largely sentimental, and would be at once allayed by an assurance from the Government that in the event of the anticipated failure of the Brussels Conference, it will take whatever measures may be necessary and advisable for the protection of the Indian currency. Should Government not be prepared to give such an assurance, my Association would respectfully ask whether it will recommend the Secretary of State for India to stop all sales of Council bills below the rate now current, pending the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee."

THE M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The much-debated question of converting the degree of L. M. and S. into M. D. with a higher standard of admission and a more extended course of professional studies will again come up for discussion before the Senate on Tuesday. The subject has been discussed in the Faculty of Medicine and in the Senate with great warmth and a greater disregard of facts. The debate has been marked by an unseemly exhibition of bias and temper. The usual vague claptrap about general culture has been complacently indulged in and statements devoid of foundation have been made to do duty for sober facts and unanswerable arguments. It may be hoped that the question will now be discussed solely on its merits and with due regard to accuracy of statements and without any references to sailing under false colours, which subsequent events showed to be singularly inappropriate and unhappy. A short retrospect of the debate may serve to clear the ground for a correct grasp of the situation and to point out the necessity of eschewing the old methods of procedure.

The objections against the new scheme as formulated by a speaker, which laid great stress on his long experiences as a teacher and examiner of medical students may be ranged under four heads:—1. That from such experience he believed the L. M. and S. to be a mere license and not a degree; 2, that the M.B. is a stepping stone to the degree of M. D.; 3, that the M. B. should be given only to men of wide culture and such as were graduates in arts or science as were the professional men in the front rank in London, men who attended to the scientific side of the profession, men who were the shining lights in medicine and surgery, distinguished University men, and men of liberal culture, and 4, that the license not turned into a degree though the existing syllabus of studies is for a degree and is pretty much equal, if not superior, to that exacted by many other Universities for a degree. and what is more inportant still, though the proposed change involves a higher test for admission and a higher course of studies than obtained under the existing arrangement.

The second objection seems to be equally unmeaning and inconsequential. If it is right and proper that the L. M. & S. should be, as it so long has been, the stepping stone to our M. D. without any intermediate professional examination, "a postiori" is it right and proper that the M. B. should be so too.

The third objection is remarkable for nothing so much as for its grandiloquence and for its aptness to convey an altogether wrong impression to those who are not aware of the actual state of facts. The objection implies and seems certainly intended to convey that in the British Universities the M. B. is always given to the present test for admission to the professional course, viz., the Matriculation, was as low if not lower than the qualification demanded of candidates for licenses by the ordinary licensing bodies at home.

As to the first objection it does not require long experience as a teacher and examiner of medical students, but only a reference to our University calendar to be satisfied that the Bombay qualification is not a license but a degree recognised as such by the University, and the holders of that degree are entitled to rank as graduates of the University and not as license-holders. They, therefore, do not sail under false colours. It would certainly be absolutely indefensible and inexcusable, if holders of mere licenses, treated as such, should attempt to arrogate status and rights of holders of degrees, where licenses are specially distinguished from degrees. But assuming that the L.M. & S. is only a license, it is difficult to follow the argument that the misnomer should contume holders of the B. A., or the B. Sc. degree, men of liberal education and wide culture consequent on the attainment of such degrees. It is difficult to conceive how any one knowing the actual facts can venture upon such a statement. Are all the professional men in the front rank in London, men who attend to the scientific side of the profession B. A.s and B. Sc.s? It cannot be such an ill-known fact that the bulk of these front rank men are London or Edinboro' men, and any one having any pretension to an acquaintance with the British Universities must know that the London and Edinboro' Universities do not require the B. A. or B. Sc. degree as a qualification for the M. B. or M. D., nor is it the fact that all or even a majority of their best men are B. A.s. or B. Sc.s. Thus it is that some people are apt to be carried away by confident assertions of advanced medical schools and colleges are supposed to require as a qualification for their degrees and of certain degrees in arts carrying with them as a necessary consequence high general culture. As it is possible that the Senate may again be treated to a dissertation as to general culture being an indispensable preliminary to the acquisition of a medical degree. It may be as well to point out that the passport for admission even to the I. M. S. is no higher than the acquisition of diplomas for the attainment of which, until lately no higher culture than ordinary reading and writing and arithmetic import was required, and that even now the entrance or general culture test for the passport diploma is lower than our much reviled Matriculation.

Coming to the last and fourth objection the contemptuous denunciation of the matric as a test for the L. M. and S. "license" seem to be misplaced when every license-holder know or ought to know that the standard fixed by the general Medical Council as a qualifying test for holding licenses does not come up even to our public service 6th standard.

So much for the supposed formidable objections. The argument urged by another opponent on the scheme is so peculiar and original that it defies examination or answer. It was gravely stated that if the teaching in our medical school is to be higher than it is the fees paid by the students must be higher too, though it is not easy to see the exact bearing of such an argument on the question of the M. B. degree. It might have been more to the purpose if in illustration of his other argument he had taken the trouble definitely to point out the numerous differences said to exist between the curriculum in the Universities at home and in India. Whether there are numerous or important differences, and all in favour of home Universities is more than doubtful. But there is one real and substantial difference which may be pointed out with advantage, and it is that which at home the teaching of biology is a reality of personal practical work and study, here it begins and ends with 25 or 30 zoology reading from standard works. No wonder that Government have realized, though somewhat late in the day, the inutility of such a performance and decided that the Professorship should lapse with the next vacancy, though why not at once seems difficult to understand. But if the extinction of the zoology performance is to be followed by real and practical teaching of biology by a master of the subject, it would be a welcome reform.

It will thus be seen that the objections so far urged against the change now under consideration are wholly futile and unsustainable. If the change is to be negatived it must be by arguments of a different stamp altogether. It will be the duty of the Senate to sift and weigh the "pros" and "cons" and to arrive at a conclusion after a careful consideration of the case, as a whole, without being in any degree influenced by vague though high sounding generalities and plausible arguments, and to refuse to accept any assertion, however confident, without sufficient proof and verification.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 11. MEDICUS.

HOW IT HAPPENS.

(From the German of Emanuel Geibel.)

They said "He loves thee not, he is untrue,
He plays with thee"—she wept, she did not well
Weakly to trust the word, like drop of dew
On rose leaf down her cheek the sad tear fell;
And when he came and found her cold, too proud
To show his pain, he sought a cloak to borrow
For it, so drank, played, sang, and laughed aloud;
Then spent the night in sleepless sorrow.

Though her good angel whispered to her heart
"Give him thy hand, trust him, he's true to thee;"
Though felt he, through hurt, pride, and bitter smart'
"O doubt her not, thine own true love is she,
To kind word kind word will not be denied,
So shall the spell that parts you two be broken,"
Yet when they met, how fell a thing is pride,
Still the kind word remained unspoken.

They parted—And, as in the Minster choir,
While on the altar dies the lamp, the light
Grows dull awhile, then wildly flickers higher,
Grows dim and dimmer, and then goes out quite,
So died their love; full oft their hearts yearned sore
For its return, but as time went they viewed it
But as a passing dream, whose bliss was o'er,
That had awhile their hearts deluded.

Yet would each forth oft in the still moonlight,
Leaving lone pillow, that with tears was wet
Because of dreams, that came in the drear night,
Of what I know not; pondering with regret
On that sweet time now lost, the sudden smart,
Their causeless doubts, their lives how they must
For ever more eternally apart! [live them.
Forgive them both, O God, forgive them!

M. R. WELD.

We hear that the friends and admirers of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar propose to accord his Highness a fitting reception in Bombay on his return from Europe on or about the New Year's Day. With this view a private meeting will be convened this week.

Colonel Cummins, Commandant, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, will act for Brigadier-General Protheroe, as Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, during the latter's deputation on special duty with the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria.

PARSEE LIFE IN INDIA.—I.

[By a Parsee.]

The modern effeminate though enlightened, the home-tied though enterprising, the flighty though thoroughly loyal Parsee, may justly recall the words of the enthusiastic poet:—

> "Ye proud sons, ye high-born souls,
> In whom the blood of Zal and Rustom rolls."

What is India to the modern Parsee, but a country of adoption, a land of refuge. It would have been one hundred-fold better for their ancestors when they fled from Persia to have sought the refuge in England, that proud and patriotic coutry, that land of freedom, that bulwark of powers where every houseless wanderer, where every persecuted foreigner takes his refuge. Had it been so, the modern Parsee would have been quite a different being in physique, in strength, in beauty, in enterprise, in habits, manners, and customs, in enlightenment and learning. It is only the English influence and association which makes the Parsee the first of all Indian nations in the first city of the Indian Empire. Had it not been for the parental care and encouraging stimulant of the English rule, the Parsee community would never have assumed the proud position of honestly boasting, of owning amongst them the only two Parsee baronets through the length and breadth of India and amongst the varied subject races of the vast Indian Empire.

It is this combination of ruling blood and freedom that takes him all over the four corners of the world. It is this which makes him a philanthropist, a politician, a reformer, and slowly, but surely, a social success. As a nation, the Parsees are a non-entity. As the mighty conquerors of old, of countries in the East and the West, they are no more in existence; but as a community—the precious relic of the once mighty nation—they stand conspicuous. Extremely few in number, more prominent they seem in virtues, grace, and eminent qualities. As individuals, they are the type of noble ambition, ancestral pride, generous emulation, and unshaken faith. As a community, they are the centre of enterprise, source, and fountain of benevolence and storehouse of loyalty to the British Crown. By the influence of luxuriant climate, their physique degenerates, their stalwart form slowly dwindles away into effeminate looks, but the inborn ardour of greatness and powers still remains. Notion of superiority in morals and intellect still has its fortunate hold. It is this strong feeling and the inborn heritage of sterling worth, although ages have gone by, that makes a Parsee shine so very conspicuous in India. It is this honest but strong feeling that makes him a political, a social, and a commercial success. He is, no doubt, pre-eminently defective in many small details, but they are, as defects, swallowed up by one grand reigning virtue. Generosity of heart and unselfishness of mind he enjoys and offers others to enjoy. He knows, he is convinced, and he has the rich experience that he is ever possessed of that eminent virtue, which is twice blessed on earth, the heaven-born charity which blesses him who gives, and him who receives. It is this virtue, and virtue alone, that carries with electric speed a Parsee's name and fame to East and West, North and South. England and America boast of colossal charities and giant philanthropists, yet their names are merged into the great tide of their all-swallowing numbers, but here is a small community, a mere few drops in the great ocean of these nations, which looks to great advantage, when made to stand side by side with the banner of charity in their hands. This is a fact patent. It is a real picture. It requires no flattering hand to paint it. It needs no partial poet to sing about it. It wants no self-interested novelist to describe it in glowing terms. In the apt words of a writer "Fancy Bombay without the Parsees!" Just fancy Paris without the Frenchmen. Our esteemed late Governor, Lord Reay, who has greatly contributed to the birth of the 2nd Parsee Baronet, Sir Dinshaw, once in his excellent speech, while referring to the exodus of the Parsees to their ancestral native land Persia, said—Let the Persian Consul in Bombay inform his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, that India cannot afford just yet to part company with the Parsees. Notwithstanding India, his adopted home, a Parsee is everywhere—in regions far away he is a conspicuous figure, always enterprising, always affable, his house a place of hospitality, his heart an abode of generosity. The English nation takes pride in his steadfast and lasting loyalty, the French flatter him for his enterprise and his ventures, the Germans ennoble him and make him proud by exploring the rich mines buried in the neglected religion of Zoroaster. The Americans throng to their public halls and lecture-rooms to hear what he has to say in beautiful English and sweet accents about his nationality and religion, all about the manners, customs and religious tenets of the different nationalities of the vast country of India. A traveller, a fortune hunter, a settler, a merchant, a trader and a shopkeeper make up a Parsee. His identity lies in fields of politics, intellects, enlightenment, social reforms and philanthropy! As good a foreigner to India as his rulers are, he is the remnant still of that old Persian agriculturist, trainer of wild horses, good rider, a sturdy bowman, lover of truth and manly sports, and gallant admirer and respecter of women. New qualities have been developing in him under the silent influence of his contact, closer and closer, with his rulers. He is not a blind copyist of their manners and surface enlightenment. He does not seek them with a view to blindly follow, but with the natural instinct of being their equal, so far as his physical and mental powers permit and assist him.

I think a Parsee, living in Bombay or other great Indian cities, has greater opportunities to mix with Europeans, he comes in business contact with them every day, he has occasion to speak in English to them, and be spoken to in English in the affairs of ordinary life, he knows and sees more of genuine English life, and manners than those living around Bombay and the outlying districts or villages. Country life is mostly dull, dreary, monotonous, without progress, and without profit. All your bright energy, fine vigour, activity, and life's vital essences are apt to rust and melt away in a dreary Indian town or village as you have to move in the same well-worn groove day after day. To put it briefly, those living in large sea-port towns or cities like Bombay, are being steadily Europeanised or Anglicised, and those living in the interior of the country are mostly Arayanised, and take and keep to their old Hindoo habits, ideas, and manners. They are mostly old-fashioned, conservative and obstinate in all things concerning themselves, their families, and ways of living. Generally, our Bombay Parsees like to play the "gentleman," but unfortunately their notions of gentility are very queer.

Now a few words about the necessity of healthy sports, pastimes, amusements and recreations among Parsee men and women, would not be uninteresting. Work and recreation are ordained by nature. There is nothing like lively, rational, innocent amusement among Parsees. The ladies of a Parsee family are at a loss to know what to do with themselves during their leisure hours. In all civilized societies in the world there is to be found something or other to engage the mind and attention in useful, or at least pleasant and harmless, pursuits for those who wish to turn their spare moments to some account. Among the ancient Persians the ladies used to take part in out-door exercises with men like the ladies of Europe. It is only of late years that swimming baths, gymnasiums, and similar useful and valuable institutions are getting into favour. Freedom of native energy, vigour, animal spirits, most of these poor creatures know nothing about. A Parsee now-a-days has not much physique to spare, and the enormous strain to which continuous brain-work subjects the youthful frame, is certainly detrimental to vigorous health in mature years. The idea of passing examinations is so paramount, and the anxiety thereof is so great that by a large number of them no sacrifice is considered too heavy for the time being. In their manhood they are useless to themselves and to all around them. Some of them are good for nothing, idle, idiotic specimens of prematurely overworked or hard-worked humanity. What I urge is bodily and mental exercise combined at an early age and in great moderation. Great are still the requirements. The present exercise and physical training are a cipher in comparison with those of Europeans. Work is essential but at the same time life is not and should not be a slave to work alone. If it were so, it would not be worth living. Ancient history informs us that those races, who had occupied the largest share of the world's attention like the Greeks, the Romans, and the Persians were all very fond of manly sports. If Englishmen had only poured over their books, they would not have conquered and held one-third of the world. It is mainly owing to healthy national spirit, and a sensible national education, riding and shooting, cricket and all out of door sports and exercises have been a great factor in the power and strength of Englishmen. Parsees ought to pay greater attention to the education of their children. Many school-boys now a-days flood the Press with juvenile thoughts, mostly borrowed. India abounds in graduates, who expatiate largely on Spencer, Chaucer and Huxley. As soon as they are out in the world, they presume to propound eccentric theories on politics, and want to be the controller of the social and moral conduct of men in general. Some of them are men of sound learning and high abilities, but there are many to whom little learning has proved most dangerous. They propound theories, the result of their unsettled minds, and use such sharp tongue or pen that people soon forget them, or only remember to rebuke and ridicule them for their pains. In spite of all their brilliant talents and excellent scholarship, they are a burden to themselves and often a nuisance to others. Our graduate would rather like to be the obscure editor of a wretched Gujaratee paper than an experienced cashier or an intelligent and a well-paid clerk at a bank or a merchant's firm. The present education does not supply the practical wants of young men. It is neither promoting happiness nor contentment. It produces a countless number of discontented and idle grumblers. These so-called educated youths are always at war with men of common sense, the acknowledged customs and time-honoured usages of the world, the reason being that having swallowed a stock of knowledge by a system of cramming, they are not able to digest it. The Gujaratee literature is is very poor. There are few—very few—almost no books, sufficient to impart general knowledge or knowledge of the objects with which we daily come into contact in our various pursuits in life. Very few are original productions, much is the translation from English indeed. The education given at an Indian Girls' School is very defective. To educate the girls of the poorer classes of Parsees, school-mistresses of undoubted character and high qualifications should be obtained to teach first of all in their own vernacular dialect. To achieve this end, we ought to create a high class of Gujaratee literature and translations in pure, racy Gujaratee of English works on histories, physical geography, natural history, political econmy, &c., should be countenanced, and encouragement to works of moral philosophy ought to be given. The Parsees should start and encourage projects for imparting all sorts of useful education for their sisters and daughters, whether high or elementary or intermediate, encouraging each kind according to its wants. Primary education in its simplest form cannot be too low or too simple. It should be the aim of primary education to strive together in its fold as many hundreds of the humble classes of Parsee girls as it can. The standard of such education should be as easy as possible, consisting of a little reading and writing and some elementary arithmetic. When it takes a firm root, then a somewhat better standard may be introduced just enough to enable these girls to move comfortably and happily in the humble sphere to which their destiny confines them. As they progress further, no education is better adapted for the grasp of young Parsee ladies than the medical education. Parsee lady doctors would be the most important, useful and valuable institution and a most gratifying feature in Parsee social life. This calling will both pay the female doctors and patients, but the medical education of the girl doctors ought to be of such high order as to ensure full confidence in the patients of their own sex.

H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S TOUR.

On Sunday last, writes our Indore correspondent, H. H. the Maharaja Holkar started for Rampura after giving instructions for feeding the poor, lame, blind, deaf, and destitute of Kukdeshwar, on an ancient shrine, named after Shiva, built before the Mahratta conquest by a former Ruler of Rampura, and re-built by the late Maharaja. At the end of a hearty meal, each man, woman, and child, received Rs. 3 for clothing. After the usual salute at Rampura the subordinate Chiefs, Thakurs, and Jahagirdars were received, the usual *nuzzers* accepted (five of them presented horses, as is the custom), and they were in return given suitable dresses, valued according to rank. On his way back to Kukdeshwar, (where his camp was left) H. H. the Maharaja met some woor widows, who complained that the forest tax was a great burden to them. An order was forthwith issued that all such destitute women should be exempted from the tax. Further on, he met a group of Banjaras, whose grievance was the *jagli* tax recovered from those who remained under the protection of the police during night. H. H. the Maharaja has instructed his Deputy Minister to call for reports on the question and to lay them before him on his arrival at Indore. After examining the accounts of two or three villages on the way, he arrived at his camp, at 8 p.m. An incident occurred, which, though slight, has a great significance in impressing on the State officials the absolute necessity of abstaining themselves from molesting the ryots, even to the smallest extent. H. H. the Maharaja's elephant while passing a *jawari* field picked a few plants, but the mohat was immediately asked to turn him away, and was severely reprimanded for allowing the brute to spoil the hard-earned bread of the poor cultivator. From Kukdeshwar the Maharaja went to Antri, on Monday last, and, after twelve hours' work in again scrutinizing the village records of that taluka, returned to Narayangad, at 9 p.m. On Tuesday morning the jamedars, mamdars, patels, and kirsans of the district were received in State, *nuzzers* accepted, dresses given, and orders were issued for a start to Pimplia station, from where he started for Indore, at 8-20 p.m. by a special train, leaving behind Rai Nanakchand, the Deputy Minister, and Rao Saheb Gupte to continue the tour of inspection in the remaining talukas of the district, having fully satisfied himself that the new system of accounts he has introduced has become the law of the land, and that the cultivators and the ryots of the place have fully laid before him their chief grievances, regarding land revenue and taxation—both of which have graciously been reduced to a very considerable extent. It is now his intention to visit Depalpur and Sanwer, after a few day's stay at Indore.

THE GAEKWAR PRINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to throw out a timely suggestion through your columns. Among the rich and well-to-do citizens of Bombay, there is a large number who were or are subjects of his Highness the Gaekwar. Yet, we find only a few of them taking part in public demonstrations, in honour of their sovereign—a Prince of whom India is justly proud. This is seen from the meagre attendance of the actual Gaekwaree residents of Bombay at the landing of the Baroda Princes the other day from the English boat. It is urged that they had no notice of their Highnesses' arrival, or perhaps were not invited. If the latter, their absence in numbers is inexcusable. For there ought to be spontaneity, and properly speaking, they as a body, ought to invite the Bombay public, on such occasions. This, I believe, is done by Cutch subjects invariably. Will the natives of the Gaekwaree dominions move to show practically their love and respect for their worthy Maharaja on his return to the Indian shores on New Year's Day?—Yours, &c.,

W. D. B. P.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE MEMBER FOR INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator" is shocked at the distinction between Rs. 21,000 subscribed for a marble statue to a member of the Corporation and the beggarly Rs. 7,000 subscribed for the member for Central Finsbury:—The papers give a list of public subscriptions in aid of "The Dadabhai Naoroji Election Expenses Fund" The total, we see, falls short of Rs. 7,000. Bearing it in mind that two of the latest local subscription lists give an aggregate of double and treble the figure each, one is led to ask—Why this difference? We are far from grudging the local worthies the recognition that is quite their due. But Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji? And the Imperial Parliament? And the representative public meeting at the Town Hall? Have not each one of these been terribly belittled by the result of her activity? We have been told that if a subscription list had been sent round at the meeting, about 20,000 rupees would have been promised on the spot. Very likely. In the heat of the moment people might have emitted more through the pocket, evidently a tougher organ than that of speech, than they did in cooler moments. But if that be the whole explanation, what a commentary it is on our public spirit! Then, there is the other explanation, that the managers did not themselves work at the movement. This apology, too, goes but a small way. If the admirers of the first Indian Member of Parliament wished really to contribute towards his election expenses at some inconvenience to themselves, they would have done so unasked. What strikes us as the true explanation is that the Indians are still in the infancy of political life; that they have hardly yet outlived the pratling stage. The fiasco in which the Fawcett Memorial Fund very nearly ended, and the still more miserable ending of the movement started in honour of Charles Bradlaugh, point the same way, the way to despair. And this as regards Bombay, the most advanced city of the Empire. As to the other parts the less said the better.

ENGLAND'S HONOUR SAVED.

"Indian Spetator says":—Time will vindicate the action of the Corporators on Monday, the "bona fides" of which was established on the spot by the adoption of Mr. Dharamsi's amendment reducing the salary of the Engineer elect from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,200 a month. For this salary we think Mr. Marzban has been got cheap; and we are also inclined to think that he will save the Municipality many times that sum in money, and the public many more times its value in health and comfort. The charge of "intrigue" against some of our leading citizens is as generous as was the sneer against the advice for economy given by an absent statesman. We can afford to laugh at this virtuous horror of "intrigue" uttered by those who strained every nerve to thwart by combined opposition, the appointment of a native Engineer over the heads of their own caste-men. They piously condemn that in others which they have themselves done without the smallest compunction. In view of the dead set made against a native officer it is some satisfaction to find at least one Englishman voting for Mr. Marzban, and that no less important an officer than the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. This one vote makes up to us for the loss of the other ten. It saves the honour of England, so to say, and prevents one's faith being too rudely shaken.

The American explorer, Mr. Rockhill, must have been grievously disappointed in his late attempt to cross Tibet from the China side, and reach Sikkim. He had no great difficulty in getting to a point within 160 miles of Darjeeling; but there the usual orders from Khassa met him, and he had to return. He reached Shanghai so far back as Nov. 2.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wighton, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer 1st Class, has reverted to regimental duty.

Lieutenant H. Week, Royal Engineers, on arrival from England, will be posted to the Bombay Section Submarine Mining Company.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. C. Swinton, Indian Medical Service, has been brought from Poona for temporary duty in the Station Hospital, Colaba.

The 13th Bombay Infantry at Poona has been ordered to find a detachment for duty at Kirkee in relief of the detachment now there belonging to the 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

The whole of the Garrison Guards, fatigues, &c., at present found by the 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, will on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th December be found by the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant F. E. Skey, Royal Engineers, Commanding No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners and officiating Adjutant, has been transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Surgeon-Major J. Fitz G. Brodie, Army Medical Staff, has been posted to the Bombay Command on augmentation and will on arrival from England proceed to Sind for service in that Province.

Lieutenant W. Malleson, Royal Artillery, who has been officiating as an Ordnance Officer 4th class in the Ordnance Department, has been posted to the 43rd Field Battery at Barrackpore and directed to join for duty.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters Captain H. Chance, of the 26th Field Battery Royal Artillery, has been ordered from Ahmednagar to Poona for duty in the District Staff Office, in connection with the Poona Manœuvres.

Lieutenant H.C. Smith, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been ordered to join the Military Accountant's Department at Poona for a course of instruction in Military Accounts to fit him for the duties of Acting Paymaster to his battalion.

Captain V. J. Garland, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, which has newly arrived in this Presidency, has been appointed Commandant of the Mount Abu Sanitarium, *vice* Captain Hibbert, 2nd Battn. Lancashire Fusiliers, who has retired on a gratuity.

The Secretary of State for India has again brought to the notice of the Government of India that Honorary Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers on the Unattached List have in many cases been permitted to leave India unprovided with last pay or pension certificates, when proceeding to England on leave or on retirement.

According to the Quarterly Army List, Colonel G. C. Sartorious, C.B., Commanding Sind District, temporarily in the absence of Brigadier-General Bryce-Combe, C.B., on leave, in England, will vacate his appointment of Commandant of the 27th Bombay Infantry (Beluchis), on the 15th December, on completing seven years' regimental Command.

A Committee composed as under will assemble at the Sappers and Miners lines on such date and time as the President may order for the purpose of reporting on the matter which will be communicated to the President by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona:—President—Lieut.-Colonel H.S. Tandy, 25th Bombay Light Infantry; Members—Major A. Moss, 1st Worcester Regiment, and Major G. W. O'Sullivan, Sappers and Miners.

The pensioners residing in the Nagpore District having been handed over for payment from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India have sanctioned the grant to the Cantonment Magistrate of Kampti of a fixed allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem to cover all office, travelling, and other expenses which may be incurred by him in connection with the payment of military pensioners at Kampti, Sitabuldi, and Nagpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Poona Horse, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military and Marine Department, has been given the step of Commandant of the Poona Horse in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Algernon Currie, vacating on completion of tenure, and being on the Seconded List the Commandantship has been given to Major J.W. Anderson, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command.

An order has been issued for one Officer to be detailed from each Cavalry and Infantry Regiment at Poona and one Field Officer from the Royal Artillery at Kirkee for divisional reconnaissance. The Officers selected to be those who show much aptitude for reconnaisance work, and they will receive instructions from Major Kitchener, the Garrison Instructor. The reconnaissance will be carried out between the 15th and 24th December.

General Officers commanding districts have been informed that no duties are to be imposed on an Acting Paymaster, the duties of the pay office being sufficiently onerous and responsible. In order to maintain their military efficiency, however, Acting Paymasters must attend not more than four parades a month on such dates as their commanding officers may appoint, but they are never to be detailed for garrison or regimental duties.

The Government of India have vetoed, on the score of expense, the proposal for a corps of Coast Defence lascars enlisted as soldiers, and with the status and privileges of combatants; but have sanctioned the enlistment of the additional men required to bring the establishment of Coast Defence lascars on the present footing up to 650, the proposed strength of the projected corps. The men will be formed into groups of 50 to 70 strong, and attached to companies of garrison artillery at the different ports.

The appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, has been conferred on Colonel Algernon Currie, late Commandant of the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), Sirur, whose tenure of appointment as Commandant expired on the 9th December. The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy was first spoken of as being likely to get the appointment, but it has fallen to Colonel Currie, who thus gets a fresh start for another five years. Colonel Currie has been ordered to join his appointment in Sind by the 13th instant.

Colonel F. Spring, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, has been allowed to visit the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, the Tanneries at that station, and the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, in view of seeing the working and method in each Factory, so as to introduce the same into the Gun Carriage Factories at Bombay and Poona. Colonel Spring proceeded by way of Ahmedabad, and will return to Poona by way of Mhow, inspecting the Arsenal at that station en route. This Officer's tenure of appointment as Inspector-General of Ordnance will expire on the 6th April next.

THE LOSS OF THE BOKHARA.

NINETY-TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

Fresh intelligence was brought to Hongkong, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, by the Chinese cruiser *Ping Ching* (Captain N. Anderson), of the *Bokhara* wreck. When the cruiser arrived at the Pescadores she found the tug *Samson* had arrived from Shanghai with a salvage crew and divers. The diver informed the people on the *Ping Ching* that the wreck is lying in ten fathoms of water right up against a ledge of coral. She is standing upright on her keel, with the three masts also standing, so that the statement made at the Court of Inquiry that the mizzen-mast had broken adrift is inaccurate. The wreck is heading eastward, and, of course, the starboard side is towards the reef. As the treasure room is on the port side the divers are sanguine that they will be able to recover the treasure. In the meantime, they have established themselves on Sand Island, and will watch their chance to make an attempt to bring the treasure to the surface. The north-east monsoon having set in the work of the divers will be somewhat retarded. Up till the time the *Ping Ching* left Sand Island ninety-two bodies had been recovered, this including most of the Europeans. The natives report that fourteen Europeans have been recovered. In all, the bodies of five women have been found. One was found on Fisher Island, and buried there by Mr. O'Driscoll, the lighthouse keeper. It is the body of a young woman, and on her left bicep was a tatoo mark, which should easily distinguish her—a blue star on a red ground. Mr. O'Driscoll also buried on the island the body of a man who is supposed to have belonged to the Norwegian steamer Normand. Deceased was a tall man, about 40 years of age, very fair, with a full beard. The body of a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Cunniffy, was found floating in Makunff harbour, with a child tied to her breast. The majority of the bodies have been buried on the beach at Pehoe Island. According to all accounts the native fishermen have been exceedingly kind to those engaged in recovering bodies or cargo from the ship, and even before they were offered a small reward for every body recovered they appear to have acted very humanely. Naturally, the method of disposing of the bodies is very primitive, and it might be suggested to the Relief Committee to make inquiries as to whether or not arrangements could be made for according the bodies decent burial. So far as could be gathered the bodies were simply laid on the beach in heaps and the sand piled upon them. It is stated by the divers that there are more bodies about the wreck, and these they hope to be able to reach as soon as the state of the sea permits. The mandarin at Makung has taken an interest in the work at the wreck, and has used his influence with the fishermen for the rendering of assistance. The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company here has been apprised of the state of matters at Sand Island.—*China Mail.*

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' MEETING AT DADUR.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Mahim and Dadur, who travel daily by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. trains, was held at 4-30 p. m., on Sunday, the 4th instant, in the hall of Mr. Dharamsi Purshotumdass' Charitable School, at Dadar, to draw up a memorial to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, for the restoration of the local morning fast train, which had ceased to stop at the Mahim, Dadur, and Grant Road stations from the 1st October, 1892. The meeting was of a representative character, there being present Christians, Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Jews.

Mr. K. S. Kirtikar, honorary secretary to the provisional committee, read the notice convening the meeting. On the motion of Mr. K. S. Rane, seconded by Dr. Dadurkar, L. M. and S., Mr. Ardasir Framji Unwala, solicitor of the High Court, took the chair.

Mr. Unwala, who, on taking the chair, was enthusiastically cheered, said, that he thanked, on behalf of the committee, the gentlemen present, for their attendance on that occasion. He (the chairman) had been a resident of Dadur for the past seventeen years, and he was able to say, from his personal experience, that it was solely and absolutely owing to the great facilities provided by the railway that both the population and the buildings of these parts of the city had been most rapidly and steadily increasing. In proportion as the communication between Mahim and Dadur was facilitated, and also increased, the railway authorities had, for their own interests, the prudence to increase the number of their trains; thus, when some fifteen years ago, there were fifteen to twenty trains set running between Bombay and Bandra in a day, there were at present some ninety trains between the two places. Such a result was as much to the advantage of the Railway Company as it was to the public, because the great increase in the Company's revenues was owing solely to the increase in the population, and in the number of buildings in the suburbs. The chairman assured those present, that that meeting had not been convened with the object of passing a vote of censure upon the officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, but that they had all assembled together that day in order to record their firm, yet respectful, protest against the action of the Company with regard to the local morning fast train. He was certain that if at a public meeting of the kind, held that day, they ventilated their grievances in a proper and constitutional manner, the Railway Company would be convinced that they did not wish to compel it to revert to the arrangements prevailing under the former time-table, but that they desired to move in the matter only in the interests of the poorer classes of the railway travelling public that have been so sorely inconvenienced by the present arrangement. Without the least intention of saying anything against the present Traffic Manager, he (the chairman) assured the meeting that if the late lamented Mr. J. R. Duxbury had now been living, they would never have been put to the serious inconveniences that they had at present to suffer. Mr. Duxbury very warmly sympathised with the sufferings of the poor. When any petition was presented to him, he devoted his most careful attention to its contents, and the arrangements made in response to the petition were always satisfactory to all concerned. He was sure that if the present Traffic Manager gave his impartial consideration to the grievances detailed in the memorial to be adopted by the meeting, that official would be quite satisfied that they had met there that day to ask for justice at his hands on behalf of the poorer classes of the railway passengers. To those who took their breakfast between 8 and 9 o'clock the late fast train proved to be most convenient as by it they were able to attend office at the appointed time. Clerks in mercantile offices had their office hours fixed. The chairman said that the reason why the fast train did not stop at the Mahim and Dadur stations was, he believed, owing to influence being brought to work with the officials of the Company by some of the residents of Pali Hill at Bandra, who were perchance inconvenienced by the carriages being crowded with the passengers from those stations. But he must say emphatically, that it was the duty of the Railway Company not to look to the conveniences of a particular class or section of the community, but to the conveniences of the public in general. In concluding the chairman said, that a memorial to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, detailing all the above circumstances, would be placed before the meeting for its adoption, and he felt certain that it would be signed by the general body of the railway travelling public.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—

Resolution I.—Proposed by Mr. Byramjee Jamsetjee Khansaheb, seconded by Mr. Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Wadia, and supported by Mr. A. P. Dias, "that this meeting regards with great concern and dissatisfaction the action of the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in discontinuing the stoppage of the local morning fast train at the Mahim, Dadur, and Grant Road stations from the 1st October, 1892, and begs to enter its firm but respectful protest against such action."

Resolution II.—Proposed by Mr. Shamrao Chintaman Artay, seconded by Mr. Madhowrao Heerajee, and supported by Mr. K. S. Rane, "that in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that an humble memorial stating the grievances of the inhabitants of Mahim and Dadur owing to their unjust deprivation of the local morning fast train, and praying for its restoration to the time-table be forwarded to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for his favourable consideration thereof."

At the request of the chairman, the honorary secretary read to the meeting the following memorial:—

To Colonel W. S. S. Bissett, R. E., C. I. E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

The humble memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Mahim and Dadur, in public meeting assembled, most respectfully sheweth,—That your memorialists, who are daily passengers from the Mahim and Dadur stations to Bombay, have viewed with considerable alarm and dissatisfaction, that as one of the results of the new time-table promulgated by your Company from the 1st October, 1892, the local morning fast train, which used to start from Bandra at 9-30 (Bombay time), and after stopping for about a minute at each of the three stations of Mahim, Dadur, and Grant Road, reached Church Gate at 9-55 a. m., has been substituted by one which starts from Bandra, at 9-37, and which without stopping at anyone of the above stations, reaches Church Gate at 9-55 a. m. 2. That most of your memorialists having to attend their respective offices at 10, or at the most 10-15 a. m., lose at least twenty minutes by the present arrangement, and they are obliged either to start by trains earlier than the fast one, without taking their meals, or leave by later trains after meals, with the inevitable result, that in the latter case, they have most frequently to become defaulters in respect to late attendance at their various offices. 3. That since the beginning of October, having become such defaulters, several of your memorialists have been cautioned by their employers, that in the event of frequent repetitions of such defaults upon their part, their services would at once be dispensed with; and your memorialists (who have now been serving in various capacities from five to twenty-five years,) tremble to think of the serious consequences that might ensue to themselves and their families, were the terrible threat put into execution. 4. That solely and absolutely because they possessed the advantage of travelling by the fast train, which took them to their offices in proper time, your memorialists have ungrudgingly gone on paying fares to your Company, which have been steadily increasing in amount, and which at present are nearly double, as contrasted with those ruling in the sister railway, for a journey over an equal distance. 5. That the importance which suburbs like Dadur and Mahim have reached to is, you are well aware, Sir, owing solely to the facilities of railway travelling enjoyed by the public, and which have placed them within an easy access of the city. Encouraged by such advantages, and pinning their faith to the continuance of the morning fast train (now in existence for a score of years) some of your memorialists have been tempted to invest their all in landed properties at Dadur and Mahim, a greater part whereof threatens to become tenantless ere long, and thereby inflict upon your memorialists heavy pecuniary losses. 6. That the present action on the part of your Company in relation to the fast train referred to, if persisted in, is your memorialists apprehend, certainly calculated to cause a sensible depreciation in the value of landed property in the suburbs, as well as to retard the further extension of the city northwards which is so highly desirable for the well-being of the public, and so strongly recommended by the City Extension Committee appointed by the Government of Lord Reay. Moreover, your memorialists, rather than run the risk of losing their hitherto carefully-preserved appointments, will find themselves compelled to return to crowd a city already overcrowded, while it will not tempt the wavering to go and reside in the suburbs, as most of them are contemplating to do, a contingency, which it is most advisable to avert, as much in the interests of the public, as well as in those of the Company which you so worthily represent. 7. That the present departure (for whose justification no sufficient reasons exist) from the laudable policy hitherto uninterruptedly pursued by your company for a period of nearly twenty years, in relation to the said fast train, has resulted in any material gain to it, your memorialists would beg leave to doubt, while on the contrary the substitution of the present awkward train for the former most convenient and proper one, has undoubtedly given rise to an amount of dissatisfaction, alarm, and anxiety among a large body of your constituents, that may well claim the speedy and serious consideration of the Company. 8. That your memorialists would most deferentially beg to leave it to your good self to consider whether the doubtful or insignificant advantage of but seven minutes, conceded at the expense of the former to the Bandra passengers, is at all commensurate with the loss of far greater time, inconveniences, anxieties, and heart-burnings resulting from the present arrangement to the large body of your Mahim, Dadur, and Grant Road passengers, to say nothing of the risk the train incurs in moving over the junctions at its present speed and whether it is not befitting a great, popular, and influential Company like the B. B. and C. I. R. to hold the balance of justice evenly between all its passengers, whatever their class, color, or creed may be. 9. That your memorialists, in conclusion would most respectfully and earnestly pray, that upon the foregoing grounds, you would be so graciously pleased as to issue instructions with a view to the present morning fast train being started in conformity with the former time-table; but should it be found desirable to adhere to the present time of starting it that it be retained, but the train made in the future to touch at the Mahim, Dadur, and Grant Road stations, as was previously the case, a concession for which your memorialists in particular, and the large body of the travelling public in general, will feel eternally grateful to you. And your memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Resolution III.—Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Bapujee Mulay, and seconded by Mr. De Silva, that the memorial just read be adopted.

Resolution IV.—Proposed by Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Mahale, and seconded by Mr B. A. Jaole, that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of obtaining the resolution of the local morning fast train to the time-table, adopting all proper measures to secure that object, as also of asking for a reduction in the present high fares of the company:—Mr. B. J. Khansaheb, Mr. Jeewanji D. Dhura, Mr. Shamrao C. Artay, Mr. Krishnarao N. Mahale, Mr. A. P. Dias, and Mr. Krishnarao S. Kirtikar, secretary.

Resolution V.—Proposed by Mr. N. B. Mulay, and seconded by Dr. Dordee, that the best thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Dharamsi Purshotumdass, the owner of the charitable school, for his kindness in placing this hall at the disposal of the provisional committee, for the purposes of this meeting.

Resolution VI.—Proposed by Mr. J. J. d'Abreo, and seconded by Mr. Valles that a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to the chairman.

The last two resolutions were carried with acclamation. At the close of the proceedings, which lasted for an hour and a half, handsome nosegays, artistically arranged, were presented to Mr. Unwala, the chairman, and to the owner of the charitable school, Mr. Dharamsi.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Whilst the mind of the Government of India is exercised about the efficiency of jury trial, and the public are being enlightened about the failings of jurors, writes a contemporary, it becomes pertinent to consider whether there are no weak places in the armour of judges. If undue commiseration, and ill-concealed prejudices, have been productive of scandals in the administration of justice where the jury system is in force, what is to be said when we find on the bench at times a leniency which the circumstances of the case do not appear to warrant, or a disposition to strain the law to the fullest extent in order to admit an appeal where no appeal on the facts is permitted by the law. The crime of arson, when an attempt has been made to destroy a house, is punishable with transportation for life or rigorous imprisonment for ten years. In a recent case the Sessions Judge of Chittagong, after full consideration of every mitigating circumstance, including the youth of the prisoner, sentenced one Durga Das Dutta to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Justices Prinsep and Ghose, we read in the published version of their judgment, reduced the sentence to two years for the sole reason that they did not consider the five-year sentence a lenient one. A sentence may be inadequate, adequate, or unduly severe, but why should it be lenient in respect of a crime which, though common, is well-known to be seldom brought home to the offender, and is therefore usually and properly dealt severely with whenever it is proved, as a warning to others. Why should the discretion which the law gives to a Sessions Judge, and which has been presumably exercised by an experienced judge with full knowledge of the conditions of the district under his charge, be interfered with, unless a High Court is prepared to give sound reason for considering it unduly severe?

Then, again, we find the following cases, following in close succession, in a division of the Bombay High Court, presided over by Justices Telang and Fulton. One is an appeal from a unanimous verdict of guilty concurred in by the Sessions Judge of Tanna in a murder case. The law is plain that there is no appeal from such a decision on the facts. Yet we read, in the published account of the High Court's disposal of this appeal, that a prisoner, found guilty of murder by a Sessions Judge and a jury, is acquitted and restored to his admiring circle of friends, not because the Sessions Judge committed any error in law in leaving to the jury matter which the Legislature has declared to be proper for their consideration, but because the view taken by Justices Telang and Fulton of the probative force of that very matter is different from that taken by the Sessions Judge and a jury—whose decision bars any appeal on the facts. Is not this a question of judicial procedure worthy of some attention at a time when scandalous acquittals by juries are attracting public notice? The second case is an appeal before the same Judges from a conviction under the Bombay Salt Act, for some trumpery offence, where the district Magistrate had already confirmed the decision of a Third Class Magistrate, and no appeal on the facts was legally admissible. The published account of the decision in the appeal is as follows:—"Mr. Justice Telang, in delivering the decision, said the Court *was not satisfied* that there was in the case anything that could be regarded as legal evidence that the salt seized was contraband. The evidence of the mamledar on the point was vague, and it being merely evidence of opinion its legal admissibility *was at least doubtful*. There was no evidence to show that the knowledge of the accused was guilty, and the Court accordingly came to the conclusion that the sentence and conviction must be set aside." Now, looking to the hesitating opinions here offered as to the material points of law which alone could give the High Court any jurisdiction to interfere at all with the decision of the District Magistrate, is it not obvious that the High Court held its judgment in suspense on the points of law, and proceeded to deal with the facts when a decision of the legal points adverse to the prosecution was a condition precedent to the exerise of any jurisdiction to interfere in the case at all? Ought not High Court Judges to satisfy themselves that they have legal authority to reverse a conviction in any particular case before they proceed to reverse it? We ask these questions, and the public interest requires that they should receive a satisfactory answer.

We have received from Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir, Municipal Commissioner of Baroda, copy of a full exposition of his views on the currency question, addressed to Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India. He has a scheme differing from all the others, which he claims will solve the problem, which other and more archaic proposals (like Mr. Rothschild's) leave untouched. It is thus epitomised:—I would respectfully propose that all contracting countries should have (1) coins based on intrinsic value only *minus* all necessary local charges; (2) all over valued coins should be called in by each State and notes issued in their place according to their nominal value; the coins, when not surrendered, to be marketable for their instrinsic value only; (3) all nominal coins to be gradually melted and re-minted on the modern basis and to be held as reserved against the new notes issued; (4) all such notes should be cashable at the rate of the old standard coins; (5) about half of the gold reserves should be cashed for their equivalent value in silver for conversion into modern silver coins of a uniform wholesale as well as decimal value throughout the world; (6) silver coins to be held an unlimited legal tender and, in certain instances, not less than £3,000 in all large transactions. The most formidable difficulty which keeps back the most influential nations from the much-desired changes in their currency laws will thus be obviated by a preservation of the intrinsic gold value of both standards and a gradual amelioration of the present more or less debased coins of civilised countries.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th December, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·952
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·4
General Directions of Wind*	E.ENE, WNW,NW,NNW,N.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	180

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE VEDAS.

The following is a brief summary of the principal facts and arguments in the Essay submitted by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, of Poona, to the last Oriental Congress. The writer has attempted to ascertain the period when many of the hymns in the Rigveda were sung from the astronomical allusions and references contained in them; and if his conclusions come to be accepted the oldest periods of the Aryan chronology will have to be rearranged. The essay, or, rather the work, for it is a small book, is named "the Orion," as the Vernal equinox was, according to the writer's view, in that constellation in the days of the Rigveda and is is divided into eight chapters. A work that carries the date of the Rigveda so far back as four or five thousand years before Christ is sure to be submitted to a searching and critical examination.

The first three chapters of the essay review the evidence that has been adduced to prove that the "Vernal" equinox was in the Krittikas at the time of the Taittiriya Sanhita, and it is shown that the above position of the equinox may be fully established by direct and indirect statements contained in the Taittiriya Sanhita itself. In the second chapter of the Essay an attempt is made to prove (mainly on the authority of the Shatapatha Brahmana II, 1. 3. 1-3) that in very old times the year in the Vedic calendar began with the Vernal equinox and that the sacrificial system is co-eval with this primitive calendar. When the beginning of the year was altered to the winter solstice, the old year-beginning was still retained side by side with the new one. When the Vernal equinox was in the Krittikas, that asterism therefore began the year from the equinox (Taitt. San. IV. 4. 10, Taitt. Br. I. 1.2.1) while the solstitial year began from the month of Magha, as stated in the Taittiriya Sanhita VII. 4. 8. (also Tandya Brahmana V, 9) interpreted and explained by Jaimini in his Mimansa Darshana VI. 5. 30-37 and Shabara on the same. If Jaimini's interpretation is accepted we have here a strong corroborative evidence of the equinoctial year then beginning with the Krittikas. For, if the winter solstice occurred in the month of Magha the equinox must be in the Krittikas and *vice versa*. It has also been shown that it is more reasonable to interpret the Krittikas to mean the asterism of that name than a divisional portion of the Zodiac.

But the main point of the essay is to prove that in the days of the Rigveda Sanhita, the "Vernal equinox was in Mrigashiras (Orion)" and the conclusion is based on the following grounds:—

I. The statement in the Taittiriya Sanhita VII. 4. 8. that the Phalguni full-moon was the mouth or the beginning of the year. There are similar statements in the Shatapatha Brahmana (VI. 2. 2. 18), the Taittiriya Brahmana (I. 1. 2. 8), the Sankhyana Brahmana (IV. 4 and V. 7) and the Gopatha Brahmana (I. 19). In all these passages we are told that the Phalguni full-moon *night* was the *first night* of the year. What does this mean? It cannot but mean that the *winter solstice once occurred on the Phalguni full-moon day*, for the following reasons:—

(i) That the Maghi and Phalguni nights being mentioned together in the Taittiriya Sanhitta it is natural to interpret Phalguni as referring to the winter solstice according to context.

(ii) We cannot accept Sayana's interpretation that the Phalguni full-moon was called the new year's night because it occurred in the Vasanta (spring) season. For, first, as a matter of fact, it *could not* have occurred in the Vasanta; and, *secondly*, because it does not satisfactorily account for the fact why the Phalguni full-moon was called *the new year's night*. Any day in the season might on this principle be so described, and it would be a clear misuse of words to describe any day in the Vasanta as a new year's day.

II. If the winter solstice occurred on the Phalguni full-moon, the Vernal equinox must coincide with Mrigashiras or Orion. There is evidence to show that it did. The word *A'grahayani*, according to Amara (I. 3. 23.), is a synonym for Mrigashiras. The word is also found in Panini IV. 2. 22. The word litterally means 'beginning the year.' But the question is what began the year? whether the full-moon occurring in the vicinity of Orion, or the constellation itself? The latter view is shown to be the correct one on the following grounds:—

(i) If we suppose that the full-moon or the month began the year, there are grammatical difficulties in deriving the name *agrahayani* for the asterism of Mrigashiras.

(ii) If the full-moon began the year, it must have begun it either (*a*) at the winter solstice or (*b*) at the Vernal equinox as these *two* are the only *known* ancient year-beginnings. In the first case, the Vernal equinox must be placed 27° behind Revati—a position which it has not yet attained; and we are thus led to the theory of the libration of the equinoxes, which is now abandoned as mathematically incorrect. We cannot therefore accept the first interpretation. As regards the second it gives us 19,000 B. C. as the nearest time when the position could have been true; and we cannot accept this as probable, especially when there is no evidence of continuity or the existence of the intermediate periods.

It is therefore necessary to hold that the *constellation* was the real year-beginning at the Vernal equinox and that the name for the month—*agrayanika*—is a derivative name. The occurrence of winter solstice on the full-moon day in Phalguna is thus fully corroborated by th Vernal equinox coinciding with Orion.

III. If the Phalguni full-moon began the year at the winter solstice, the summer solstice must fall on the full-moon in Bhadrapada. There is evidence to show that it did. The summer solstice begins the southern passage of the Sun and is called the *ayana* of the *pitris*. The first month or fortnight in this *ayana* is thus pre-eminently the month or the fortnight of the *pitris* or the *fravashis* or the manes. The Hindus up to this day regard the dark half of Bhadrapada as the fortnight of the manes; and so do the Parsees, whose year commenced with the summer solstice and the first month of the year was dedicated to the manes (*vide* Dr. Geiger's Civil. of East. Iranians. Vol. 1 p. 153)

IV. There are several Parsee, Greek, German and Vedic traditions which are simply and naturally explained on the supposition that the Vernal equinox was in Orion, when these traditions were formed. When the vernal equinox was in Orion, that constellation, together with the Milky Way and Canis, was, so to speak, the boundary of heaven and hell, the Devolaka and Yamaloka, which, in Vedic works, mean the hemispheres North and South of the equator. We can therefore now easily understand:—

(i) How Heaven and Hell are separated by a river according to the Parsee, the Greek and the Indian traditions. The river is no other than the Milky Way, whtch is actually so called in the later Hindu literature. The *Chinvat* bridge of the Parsees may be supposed to be constructed on this river.

(ii) How the four-eyed or three-headed dogs came to be *at the gates of Hell* to guard the way to Yame's regions (Rig. X. 14. 11). These are the constellations of Canis Major and Canis Minor.

(iii) How Shunasirau in Rig IV. 57. 5 are said to make milk in heaven and how Sarama vomited milk when kicked by Indra.

(iv) How and why Vritra is said to appear in the form of an antelope (Rig. I 33. 12; V. 34. 2) and how his *head* is said to be cut off (Rig. IV. 18. 9; VIII. 6 7). The legend is based upon the *form* of the constellation of Mrigashiras (antelope's head).

(v) How Namuchi was killed by the watery foam. (Milky Way) by Indra (Rig. VIII. 14. 13) and how the gates of heaven were cleared by killing him (Rig. X. 74. 7.). Dr. Haug (Essays on Parsees p. 217) records a tradition that the Parsee Dasturs regard the Milky Way as the *vazra* of Mithra, while in later Hindu literature (Sahitya Darpana 10) stars are spoken of as the foam of the ocean of the sky.

(vi) How Prajapati (Orion) was killed or sacrificed himself at the beginning of the year (Taitt. Br. III. 9. 22. 1).

(vii). Why at the end of the old and the beginning of the new year ancient Germans performed mummeries in which two persons disguised as stag and hind were the principal performers. It is really a relic of the time when Orion, the hunter, commenced the year.

(viii). How the dog (Canis Major) awakened the rays of the Sun at the beginning of the year (Rig. I. 161. 13). This explains the orgin of dog-days. They were once the new year's days.

(ix). How Indrani let loose her dog at the ear of Vrishakapi in the form of an antelope and how Vrishakapi's head was said to be cut off for spoiling the sacrifies. (Rig. X. 86. 4 and 5). All these legends and traditions can be now very easily explained.

V. But the Greeks have not only retained the Aryan traditions, but even the name of the constellation (Orion) may be shewn to be of Aryan orgin. Plutarch says that the Greeks did not borrow it from the Egyptians. Orion is therefore either a transformation of agrayana, the original of agrahayana, or it is simiiarly derived from Oros a limit, a boundary, and aion an age. Orion therefore was the limit of the age or the year, or in other words it began the new year in old days. No satisfactory, or, rather no derivation of the word has yet been suggested. Plutarch mentions that the Greeks retained their old names for Orion, Canis and Ursa (Arktos), and we can now identify all these with *agrayana shvan* and *rikshas* in the Vedic works. (o f Procyon = sanskrit pra-*shvan* = foredog).

VI. Not only the name, but even the attributes and accompaniments of Orion (staff, belt, and lion's skin) are fully preserved in the Vedic ceremonials, especially that of the thread ceremony performed by every Brahman. The belt of Orion is the same as the Haoma's *aiwyaonghana* of the Parsees and the *yajnopavita* or the *mekhala* of the Brahmans.

VII. *Above all*, there are *express* texts in the Rigveda which state that the year, or the Uttarayana or Devyana, or the passage of the Sun north of the equator began in those days when the Sun was in Canis or Orion, *i.e.* Shvan or Mrigashiras of the Vedas.

(i) In Rig. I. 161. 13. it is said that "the Dog will awaken the Rays of the Sun when the year is complete." This means that when the Sun is to the south of the equator it is the night of the *devas* and his Rays sleep during the period. When the Sun comes over to the north of the quater the Dog, Canis, will awaken him. In other words the Dog commenced the year at the Vernal equinox.

(ii) In Rig. X. 86. 22. the Sun, in the form of Vrishakapi, is thus addressed by Indra: "O, mighty Vrishakapi! When rising upwards you would come to (our) house, where would (your) sinning Mriga (antelope) be? Where the pleasing (Mriga) would go?" This means that when the Sun goes to the house of Indra the Sun's *Mriga* (antelope) would be invisible. In other words the Sun being then in Orion (Mriga) the constellation of Orion would be invisible (Taitt. Br. I. 5. 2. 1.); and this at the time when the Sun is about to enter the house of Indra, *i. e.* about to go to the North of the equator. The passage is fully discussed in Chap. VII.

(iii) In Rig. I. 105. 11. the Sun is said "to ward off the Dog out of his way, as the animal was crossing the eternal waters." Is this not a description of the heliacal rising of the Dog-star at the beginning of the Devayana—the terminus of the "eternal waters"?

There are other passages, but as they are not so explicit they are not given in the essay. But those given above are enough to support the statement in the Taittiriya Sanhita and no less than *five* Brahmanas that the Phalguni full-moon began the year at the winter solstice and as a necessary consequence the Vernal equinox was in Orion. No better interpretation of the passages in the Sanhita and Brahmanas here referred to is as yet suggested. We should therefore be perfectly justified in holding that Taittiriya Sanhita and the Brahmanas record a *real tradition* of the solstitial year once beginning with the full-moon in Phalguna. The passages in the Rigveda Sanhita supply us with a record of *actual observations* to the same effect.

From all these facts, texts, traditional coincidences and arguments it follows that.

When many of the hymns in the Rigveda were sung, the solstitial year began with the full-moon in Phalguna and the Vernal equinox was in Orion or Mrigashiras.

And this gives us about 4,000 B.C. as the approximate period when these hymns were sung. The Greeks and the Parsees separated after this and before the Vernal equinox was in the Krittikas as they have retained no tradition about the latter period. The period thus determined is consistent with the opinions entertained by ancient and modern scholars in India and Europe about the age of Zoroaster, Homeric poems and the Vedas. It shows that many of the hymns now preserved in the Rigveda can be traced back, as observed by Prof. Weber, to the time when the Greeks and the Parsees and the Indians lived together.

Traces of still remoter antiquity can, however, be found in the Vedic works. If the statement in the Taittiriya Sanhita about the Phalguni full-moon is to be interpreted to mean that the solstitial year once began on that day, the statement about the Chitra full-moon must also be similarly interpreted. Krittikas and Magha; Mrigashiras and Phalguna; and Punarvasu and Chaitra thus become the corrolative pairs of successive year-beginnings in old times, the former in each case denoting the equinoctial beginning and the latter the solstitial one. There is, however, not as much corroborative evidence to establish the third case as we have in the second. The only corroborative evidence available is:—

(i) That all the sacrifices are ordained to be commenced by offerings to Aditi, the presiding deity of the asterism of Punarvasu (Taitt. Sanhita VI. 1. 5. 1.; Ait Br. I. 7; Vaj. San. 4. 19.).

(ii) The Abhijit day falls 4 days before the central or the *Vishuvan* day in a *satra*. (See Dr. Haug's translation of the Ait. Br. p. 279). If this is understood to mean the day when the sun is in the asterism of Abhijit then the Vernal equinox must then be in Punarvasu.

(iii) The representation of the asterismal Prajapati in the Taittiriya Brahmana 1. 5. 2. 2. with Chitra as his head can now be easily explained like a similar representation of Brahman in the Zodiacal signs by Badarayana (India: what it can teach us? p. 324). If the latter representation was conceived after the *Rashis* were introduced and came into use, then it is natural to suppose that a similar representation in asterisms of Prajapati, or the God of time, was made in old days when the Nakshatra system was organised.

These three facts joined with the statement in the Taittiriya Sanhita that the Chitra full-moon once began the year show that the Aryans framed and used a calendar long before the Vernal equinox was in Orion. It was in the early part of this period that year was first made to commence with the Vernal equinox and sacrifices established on that system. In the latter part of the period the year beginning seems to have been altered to the winter solstice in Chitra and the two systems have since then continued to exist side by side.

There is almost a *continuous* record of the procession of the equinoxes from this period up to the present day in the Indian Literature. From Punarvasu to Mrigashiras (Orion) in the Rigveda; from Orion to Rohini as preserved in the legend of Prajapati running over to his daughter and killed by Rudra (Ait Br. III. 33); from Rohini to Krittikas in the Taittiriya Sanhita; from Krittikas to Bharani in the Vedanga Jyotisha; and finally from Bharani to Ashwini in the Surya Sidanta and other works.

The conclusion which we may draw from a consideration of all these facts, is that the oldest periods of the Aryan Civilization must be re-arranged somewhat as under:—

I. *The Pre-Orion Period.* 6,000—4,000 *B C.*—The primitive calendar was first framed at this time and sacrificial system based upon it. The solstitial year was established in the latter part of the period. The finished hymns of the latter period did not exist at this time. The Vernal equinox was in Punarvasu.

II. *The Orion Period.* 4,000—2,500 *B.C.*—That is from the time when the Vernal equinox was near the right shoulder of Orion (Ardra) to the time when the equinox was in the Krittikas. This was pre-eminently the period of the hymns. The Greeks and the Parsees left the Indians during the latter part of this period.

III. *The Krittika period.* 2,500—1,400 B.C.—When the Taittiriya Sanhita and several Brahmanas were compiled. We can now explain why the hymns had become unintelligible in these days. The Vernal equinox was in Krittikas, but the tradition of the Phalguni full-moon being the new year's night was retained. It was probably during this period that the Sanhitas were compiled in their present form.

IV. The Pre Buddhistic Period. 1400—500 B.C.—This is the period of Sutras, Ceremonial, Grammatical, &c.

Such are the conclusions which can be fairly and reasonably deduced from astronomical facts, references and allusions contained in the Vedic works and the linguistic evidence does not conflict with them. For we must place considerable period between the Rigveda hymns and the time of the Brahmanas when those hymns had become unintelligible. The linguistic method does not however give us any specific point of time, while the astronomical references and observations supply us definite facts indicating defiinite time. Taking these points as the centres or starting points of the different periods, we have to see if the durations assigned to them are or are not probable on the linguistic grounds. Thus used the two methods will be found to harmonise.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to December 5, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Dec. 3, 1892	11,239,300
Balance to be remitted from Dec. 4, 1892, to March 31, 1893	5,760,700

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Dec. 11.

The French Mail Steamer Oxus arrived here from China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON Dec. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38¾

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	36,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	146,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,352,000	"
" " Surats	20,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs H S Barnes, 2 children and European nurse, Major M C O'Connell, Captain Mayne, Captain Medley, Mrs Tilbot and 223 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain James Forbes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 138 chests opium, 108 horses and the following passengers:—Dr Paul, Mr Mahomed Bin Abdoola, Mr Jamsetjee, Mr Ibrahim Bin Seff, Mr T Bin Mahomed and another, and 15 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's steamer Ganges, 4,168 tons, Captain T J Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, with Her Majesty's mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr A J Rahiman and Mr F E Woodruff. From Yokohama—Mr T Yoshida, Mr M Hamaguchi, Mr G Tida, Mr Rampuck Arega, Master Herose, Mr. S. Herose, Mr. W S Martin. From Hongkong—Mr. H Okada. From Singapore—Mr. P. P. C. Fernandes. From Penang—Mr. Noel Trotter and Mrs Wise. From Colombo—Mrs. Ward and two children, Mr. J. S. Broomhead, Mr. Alston, Mr. Aymat, Mrs. Lucus, Mr Payne Galiway, Mr. A. O'Brien, Mr. J. L. Stoddart, Mrs. C. H. Hammatt and Capt. Starkie. From different ports—13 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etona	1615	Welch	A	W & A Graham & Co
„ Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B and P S N Co.
„ W Branch	2147	Ritson	E	J Mackintosh
„ Khiva	1452	Schumacker	F	H C Joosub
„ Tungue	1100	inheiro	H J	J Mendoca
„ Hindustan	1552	Hazard	K	J Mackintosh & Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	A Simeon
„ Afrikander	2700	Hubback	P	F Muir & Co.
„ Chiltern	832	Starkey	Q	Eastern Tegh Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri ....Nacoda............Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Gazette continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Branchi
„ Pekin	2133	Street	5	P & O S N Co
„ Metapedia	1054	Fraser	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Worsley Hall	2173	Black	10	E Bates & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1638	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
„ Wernethall	2620	Rothwell	13	E Bates & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co
„ Bombay	2049	Robertson	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, December 11.)
S.S. Bormida......... 2290..... Ansald ....F Branchi.
(Monday, December 12.)
S.S. Sabarmati.............1014..........Shepherd & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, Dec 8.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Busreh, Nov 26.
	Ilium (s)	Penberthy	Cardiff, Nov 16.
11	Ganges (s)	Alderton	Shanghai, Nov 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Oriental (s)	Moule	Aden.
	Arabia (s)	Grier	Busreh, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Mirzapore, for China, &c.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi via K. Coast.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

W Branch (s), 2148, Ritson
Werneth Hall (s), 2620, Rothwell
Worsley Hall (s), 2173, Black
Afrikander (s), 1703, Hubback
Etona (s), 1613
Hindustan (s), 1552, Hazard
Kt. Commander (s), 2781, Thomas
Bombay (s), 2049 Robertson
Singapore (s), 2432, Parodi
City of Wakefield (s), 1937, Townsend
Kt. Templar (s), 2704
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
La Seyne (s), 1151, Blanc
Siam (s), 1539, Weighell
Brandisi (s), 2299, Roche
Bormida (s), 1409, Ansaldo
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Lombardy (s), 1571, Cole
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Pekin (s), 2134, Street
Surat (s), 1677, Sleeman
Teheran (s), 1684, Tocque
Venetia (s), 1551
Persis (s), 1204, Acock
Harrington, 572, McDougall
Bay of Bengal, 1527, Campbell
Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Carlo R (s), 1759
Fallodon Hall (s), 2206
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Phillips
Metapedia (s), 1454, Fraser
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Mayfield (s), 1725, Murray
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Pigeon, Gray
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Lawrence, Hooper
R I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
R I M S Canning, Chandler
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.
Nov.
30 La Seyne s ..Blanc....................Aden
Kilwa s..... Gimblett ....Bombay via C Coast
Dec.
3 Kapurthala s.Livingstone ....Bombay via C Coast
5 Niagara s.....McConochie ....Liverpool
Purulia s ....Gillett ....Bombay via C Coast
Ship Ebenzer.Milne ....Mauritius

DEPARTURES.
Nov.
30 Hindustan s...Hazard ....Bombay
3 La Seyne s ...Blanc ....Bombay
Dec.
1 Karagola s ..Tice ....Bombay
Kilwa s ....Gimblett....................Persian Gulf
3 Kapurthala s.Livingstone ....Bombay via C Coast

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
SS. Niagara, McConochie, W Cooper & Co., for Bombay.
„ Purulia, Gillett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf
Ship Ebenzer, Milne, Salleh Mahomed Umer Dossul, not known

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 10.

For Liverpool.
Werneth Hall s—35 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 750 bales cotton-waste, Owen and Okell; 100 bales cotton-waste, Pragjee Heerjee and Co.

For London.
Willow Branch s—15 cases rosa oil, R Goolam Hoosein; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 19 cwts peacock brothers, R Fazul; 12 cwts moyceteeth, 15 cwts ramputree and 18 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, E Passia and Co; 1,206 lbs nutmeg, L Soorjee; 7 pots rosa oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

For Dunkirk.
Hindustan s—600 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,000 cwts poppy seed and 1,205 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Etona s—22,007 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 650 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 6,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,812 cwts rapeseed and 3,999 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Napoo Nensee and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

For Antwerp.
Afrikander s—150 bales cotton-droppings and 90 bales cotton fly, Dewjee Virjee; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,999 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Gibraltar.
Bombay s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

For Genoa.
Singapore s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

For Naples.
Singapore s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Marseilles.
Willow Branch s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 13 pots oil of pelargonum, Cowasjee Brothers.
Werneth Hall s—1,580 cwts ginggelly seed, John Fachiri.
Worsley Hall s—3,999 cwts groundnuts and 17,850 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong
Bormida s—13 cwts shark-fins and fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 21 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, The Bombay National Manufacturing Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, The Khatau Makanjee S and W Co; 52 bales twist, The China Mills, Ld.

For Shanghai
Bormida s—305 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 42 bales twist, The China Mills, Ld.
Mirzapore s—125 bales twist, C Bomonjee Co; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 29th to 5th December.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—205 cwts cotton unpressed, 270 cwts wool unpressed, 6,173 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 112 cwts rice, 1,647 corges skin, and 535 corges hides.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—4,354 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 586 cwts jowaree, 638 cwts rice and 535 corges skins.
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—438 bales wool.
Metapedia s, (Bombay)—276 cwts wool unpressed, 3,591 cwts rapeseed, a including jamba and seeta, 384 cwts wheat and 75 corges hides.
Indra s, (Port Said)—106,882 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—110 cwts unpressed cotton, 237 cwts wool unpressed and 165 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta.

IMPORTS.

La Seyne s, (Aden)—32 pieces prints.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool) 750 pieces white goods and 48 pieces prints.
Adowa s, (London)—16 pieces prints.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—930 pieces grey goods, 1,550 pieces white goods, and 631 pieces prints.
City of Edinburgh s, (—Liverpool via Bombay) 805 pieces prints.
Pemba s—(Bombay)—750 pieces prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—104 pieces grey goods, 217 pieces white goods and 2[illegible] pieces prints.
Congo s, (Hull)—1,910 pieces grey goods, 885 pieces white goods and 2,500 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—46,882 pieces grey goods, 15,624 pieces white goods, 6,526 pieces prints, 32,100 lbs grey yarns, 8,630 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 4 and cwts yellow metal, 256 cwts copper.
Hindustan s, (London)—9 pieces prints, and 9,944 pieces grey goods.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—16,431 pieces grey goods, 3,743 pieces white goods, 16,200 lbs grey yarns, 130,0 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, 7 cwts iron bars, rods, and hoops, 2 cwts copper and 2 cwts yellow metal.
Kilwa s, (Bombay)—1,760 pieces grey goods, 350 pieces white goods and 20 pieces prints.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—548 pieces grey goods, 115 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 32 cwts spelter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 8.
Dowdall, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from Khandalla.
December 10.
Webb, Major, 5th B Cavly, on furlough, from Saharanpur.
Henderson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Mayne, Capt, Sind Bo, 2nd Baluch Battn, on furlough, from Hyderabad Sind.
Currie, Col, Bo, Dist Staff, on duty, from Sirur.
Cunningham, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—December 10.
Vaughan, Capt, 7th B I, on furlough, to England.
Birch, Lt-Col, 5th Bo L I, on furlough, to England.
Woodhouse, Capt, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, on exchange, to England.
Denne, Lt, Ms, 32nd Regt, M I, on furlough, to England.
Webb, Major, 5th B Cavly, on furlough, to England.
Blakeny, Lt, 3rd B Cavly, on furlough, to England.
Beale, Capt, 5th Bo L I, on furlough, to England.
Henderson, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
December 11.
Milward, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on completion of duty, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th December.

The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.— „ „ „
Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.— „ „
Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. On Saturday, the 17th instant, both Companies will parade as follows:—
1st Parade at 3-15 p.m. at the Municipal Office and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder.
2nd Parade at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By order,
(Sd.) J SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
Bombay, 12th December.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders.
At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St. Peters Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for E Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders at the back of the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

5. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain F Place, Lieut F W English and Lieut D J Sharp will be the Officers for the Guard.

6. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

7. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. A V Dias, F Company, from 1st December 1892, to 30th April 1893.

8. Extract from General Orders:—No. 603, Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lord Colin Campbell to be Captain, vice Willis, resigned.

9. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No 3336 Vol T W Twells.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

3. Members wishing to purchase any of the old pattern saddles now at Head-Quarters are requested to make early application to Lieut Moir.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA
Adjutant-Generals Office, Simla, November 28.

The name of Lieut L G F Gerdon, 17th Field Battery, is added to the list of officers ordered to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness

Lieut R P Molesworth, R A, is directed to proceed from Quetta to Kohat to officiate as Subaltern in No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the tests, specified against their names:—Lieut E F Hood, 7th Bengal Infy, higher standard Hindustani; and 2nd Lieut G L S Ward, 7th Bengal Infy, lower standard, Hindustani.

The leave granted to Riding Master and Hony Lieut J Bevington, R A, is extended by one day.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Tasmania:—Bengal Sappers and Miners—Lieut H R Stockley, R E, from the 26th Nov.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr J T Rankin, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Magte and Collr in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Chittagong district.

Mr G B Geidt, Jt-Magte and Depy-Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Rangpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of that district.

Mr H M Parish, Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation of Mr W H Cornish, or until further orders, from the date on which he joined that appointment.

Surg-Capt E A W Hall is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Saran, during the absence on furlough, of Surg-Capt D G Crawford, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt J G Jordan, Offg Civil Surg of Jessore, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Noakhali, during the absence on deputation, of Surg-Lieut-Col Kali Pada Gupta, or until further orders.

Surg-Capt P W O'Gorman is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Jessore

Surg-Maj G Money-Shewan, Offg Civil Surg of Shahabad, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Nadia, during the absence on furlough, of Surg-Maj J Clarke, or until further orders.

Surg-Lieut-Colonel E Bovill, Offg Civil Surg of Murshidabad, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Shahabad, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj R Macrae, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—December 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

264-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Navibai—Khunderao M—Part heard.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.
204-91—Bhaishunker and K—Foolchand Harnandrai vs Damodher Soonderdas—Crawford, B and Co.
137-90—Crawford B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co. vs Veerchand Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.
637-91—Payne, G and S—Motichand Huruckchand vs Gopaldas Samidas and another—Little, S, N and B.
427-91—Little S, N and B—Meghjee Valabdas and another vs Appajee Vinayak and others—M N Saklatwalla.
29-92—[illegible]—Tookaram Vithooji and others vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell, A M and M.
[illegible]—Khunderao M—Goswami Shri Ghirdarljee Maharaj—Shri Govindrajee Maharaj Tickayet vs Madhowdass Premjee and another—Crawford, B and Co; and B and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

545-92—In person, a pauper—Bhimjee Raghowjee vs Chagan Moolchand and others.
552-92—Crawford, B and Co—Nawazbai alias Pirozbai vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee—Madow, and others.
Postponed Long Causes.
314-92—Mirza H Khan—Aga Ahmed Ali Khan bin Mahomed Ali Khan vs Thucker Rushi Munjee Khetsi—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjiwandas and another vs Motiram Thakordas and others—Payne G and S—(Part heard).
610-90—Payne, G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K.
317-92—Bicknell, M and M—Ramgopal Heeralal vs R P Nixon and others—Crawford, B and Co and P G and S.
349-92—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Heeralal Ramgopal and others—Bicknell, M and M, and C, B and Co.
348-92—Janardhan and A—Rughunath Wasudewjee vs Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett—Pestonjee R and K.
366-92—Crawford, B and Co—J G Russell and another vs A St James Fernandes—K D Shroff.
363-92—In person—Gopall Radhowjee and another vs Khooshaba Vithoba and another—J C Cama.
327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Hurivalab Hurkisson and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)
For Judgment.
290-92—Chalk W and S—The North Queensland Insurance Co, Ld and others vs The General Insurance Co of Dresden—Payne, G and S.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
282-92—Kunderao M—Moroba Ramchandra Pay vs Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni—Chitnis M and M.
282-14907 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghojee Mnfg Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabai Bhicajee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.
406-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagweker—M H Khan.
471-90—In person (a pauper)—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—Khunderao M.
712-90—Tyabji, D and J—Mahomedally Dawoodji vs Madar Jani Gowll and others—Shamrao P.
139-91—Edgelow and G—Mayachand Kassore vs Phillips A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ibrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hargowandas Cuberdass vs Joonus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere

Hamilton & Co
ART JEWELLERS,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

3158 G. Gold and Pearl Bangle. Rs. 90 Cash.
3159 G. Gold and Pearl Tiger Claw Bangle. Rs. 58 Cash.
3160 G. Diamonds. Rs. 70 Cash.
3161 G. Pearls. Rs. 52 Cash.
3162 G. Diamond and Pearls. Rs. 45 Cash.
3163 G. Diamonds and Pearls. Rs. 50 Cash.
3164 G. Diamonds and Pearls Rs. 27 Cash.
Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.
3165 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 36 Cash.
3166 G. Gold Violin Brooch. Rs. 30 Cash.
3167 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 45 Cash.
3168 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 50 Cash.
3169 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 25 Cash.
3170 G. Gold Bat and Ball Links. Per pair. Rs. 36 Cash.
3171 G. Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin. Rs. 12 Cash.
3172 G. Lady's Gold Watch Chain and Brooch. Rs. 48 Cash.
3173 G. Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin. Rs. 11 Cash.
3174 G. Gold Tennis Links. Per pair. Rs. 36 Cash.

SMOKE
OGDENS
FRUIT
AND
HONEY
TOBACCO
C. COX & Co CALCUTTA
WHOLESALE AGENTS

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damoodur Ratansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, all of Bombay.

Retail Agents, Bombay:—Army and Navy Stores, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Army and Navy Civil Service Stores, Pistis & Pelekanos, Bolton & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Misquita & Co., and Dinshaw & Merwan.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

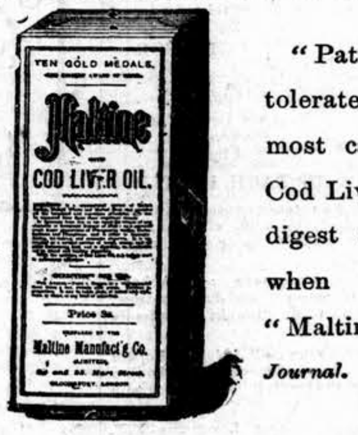
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*


TEN GOLD MEDALS.
Maltine
COD LIVER OIL.
Price 3s.
Maltine Manufact'g Co.

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Travelling Representative: J. H. LASCELLES.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
'LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.*

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'Benger's Food' entirely saved Baby's life. I had tried four other well-known Foods, but in this horrible climate he could digest nothing until we began the Benger.' He is now rosy and fattening rapidly."

BENGER'S FOOD

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.
"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.
THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Agents.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"
A Book of 64 Pages.
By MARION HARLAND.
SENT FREE BY
CARNRICK & Co., Limited,
24 & 25, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON, W.C.

LE DANSK TRADE MARK
THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA

Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS

CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prempt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS

SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Co.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's

Liquor

& Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT **The unfailing specific** FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections.* etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility

Dr RABUTEAU'S

IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4245 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

Aubergier's

CELEBRATED

SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

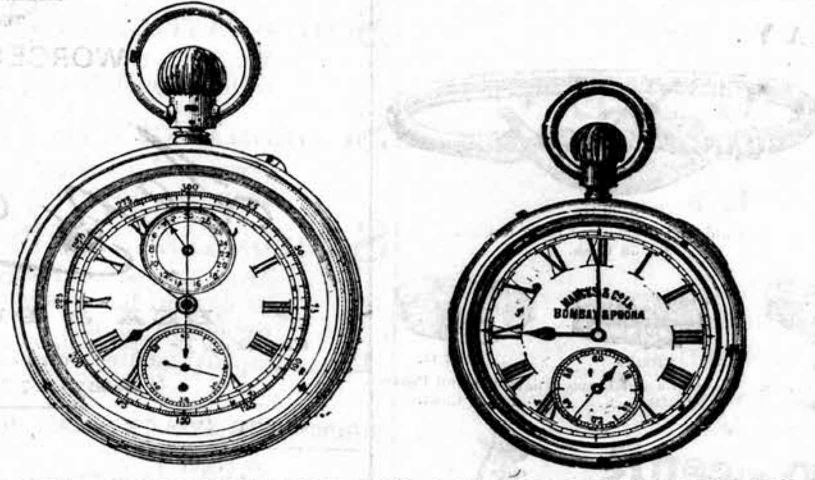
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

Direct from the Manufacturers.

"YIELDING NO PROFIT TO MIDDLEMEN AND DEALERS."

ONE WATCH OR ONE DOZEN AT THE SAME RATE.



OUR continually increasing business in this department and the improvements we have made in watch-making machinery has enabled us to make a COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the PRICES of our WATCHES, and we now offer at the following reduced prices our WELL-KNOWN GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL SILVER WATCHES for CASH only, all watches carried to account being charged 10 per cent. in addition.

We are prepared to send for selection a number of these watches to approved Constituents living in the districts.

To avoid loss to the Public through fluctuations in Exchange we quote the ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES IN STERLING CURRENCY.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

Strong Crystal faced Keyless Cylinder Watches, per doz. £10-0-0; single watch Rs. 13-8.
Do. do. with Lever Escapement, per doz. £15-0-0; single watch Rs. 20.
Do. do. "Campaign" Watch with Compensation Balance and fully jewelled, per doz. £24-0-0; single watch Rs. 32.

STERLING SILVER WATCHES.

Crystal Faced Keyless "Campaign" Watch, highly finished, in air-tight and dust-proof cases per doz. £35-0-0; single watch Rs. 47.
Do. do. Eight Day Watch, requires winding once in Eight days only, per doz. £67-0-0; single watch Rs. 90.

GOLD WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watch, per doz. £84-0-0; single watch Rs. 112.
Do. do do. "Presentation" Watches, per doz. £252; single watch Rs. 336.
Do. do. do. "Chronograph" Watch, per doz. £150-0-0; single watch Rs. 200.
Do. do. do. Chronograph and Minute Recorder Watch, as per illustration, per doz. £168-0-0; single watch Rs. 224.

All the above watches in Hunting or Half Hunting cases at slightly higher prices.

For Ladies', Complicated and other watches see our Catalogue sent free on application.

Each of the above watches is thoroughly well made and finished, and is warranted to uphold the reputation for accurate time-keeping which this Company's watches has held during the last quarter of a century.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR COLDS,
COUGHS,
HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
Throat and Lung
DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ **Beware** of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.

Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*)
WEST KENSINGTON. LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S
WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

Worth its Weight in Gold

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism
Gout
Indigestion
Impure Blood
Sluggish Liver
Skin Diseases
Fever
Headaches
Loss of Appetite
Nervous Depression
Sleeplessness
Enlarged Spleen.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

INDIAN PLANTERS' GAZETTE SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash is Effervescent, Wholesome and Invigorating! The addition of Potash renders the draught Medicinally one of great value."

DAILY NEWS, CALCUTTA, SAYS:—"Abbey's Potash has been eulogised by a host of English and Indian Doctors including some of the leading Physicians and Analysts."

Testimonials from Doctor Thomas Lovegrove, F.R.C.S., Dr. G. Frier, Dr. Charles R. Davidson, M.D., and others, too numerous to mention.

Sold Everywhere all over the world.

Wholesale rates given, and orders executed by
CHARLES COX & Co.,
28-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights protected in every country.*

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

STORMPROOF & PUNKAHPROOF.

No. 8217.

No. 8415.

No. 8268.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

LADY'S DESK LAMPS, In Silver-plated or Majolica, with lovely Silk and lace shades, suitable for presentation.

No. 8270.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS With or without Table, fitted with beautiful Silk and Lace shades, suitable for presentation.

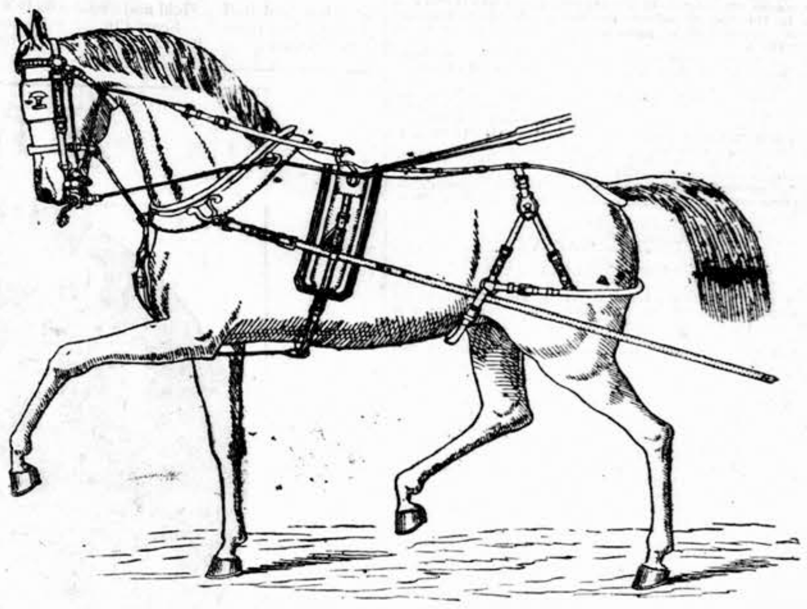
No. 8269.

The most beautiful selection of Silk and Lace shades for table, wall, hanging and Standard lamps.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free by post to the mofussil on application.

HARNESS! HARNESS!

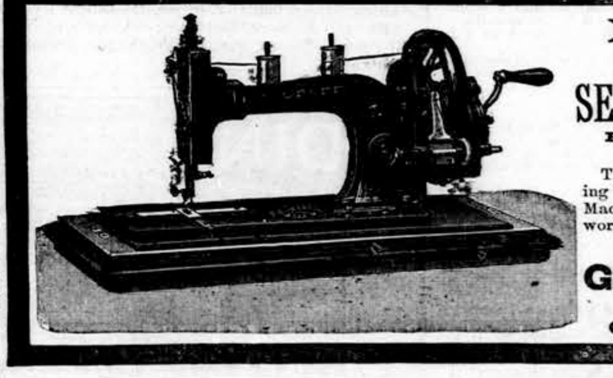
BEST ENGLISH LEATHER AND MOUNTINGS



DOUBLE LINED AND HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.

Superior Single Brougham or Phaeton Harness Covered Hames, Brass Mounts ... ... Cash Rs. 85 0 0
Do. as above, with best Plated on G. S. Mounts ... „ 100 0 0

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.



PFAFF
PERFECT
SEWING MACHINES

Fitted with all the Newest Improvements.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines. Are unequalled by any Machines for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

MANUFACTURED BY
G. M. PFAFF,
KAISERSLAUTERN,
GERMANY.

NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

Bahadur Regalias — Bahadur No. 1.
Bahadur Princessas — Bahadur No. 2
Bahadur Manillas — Bahadur No. 3.

BAHADUR REEDS, BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

To be obtained of all respectable dealers throughout India and the various Co-operative Societies.

Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT
AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE.
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

Rimmel's Perfumery

Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing. Invigorating.

EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

PIESSE & LUBIN
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from
every flower that
breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM
May be obtained
Of any Chemist or
Perfumer.
2 New Bond Street London

SODAWATER MACHINERY
AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS — 146 MINORIES
MANCHESTER — LONDON E.C.

AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | **F. W. SHALLIS,** BOMBAY.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.